AL FAJR

JERUSALEM

PALESTINIAN WEEKLY

16 PAGES

VOL. IV NO. 160

IS20

MAY 27, 1983

(USPS 686-630)

POSTMASTER
Send address changes to
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Washington, D.C.
20006

TO OUR READERS:

In compliance with the Israeli military authorities, and under the guise of the much criticized "Emergency Regulations" of 1945, Al-Fajr is required to submit all material prepared for publication in this weekly, and also in the Arabic Daily and Bi-Weekly Hebrew Edition, to the Israeli censorship authorities, who use this blanket authority excessively. The material appearing on pages labeled with letters has all been censored and expunged by the Israeli authorities. We found it necessary and relevant to publish it on these pages in the foreign edition.

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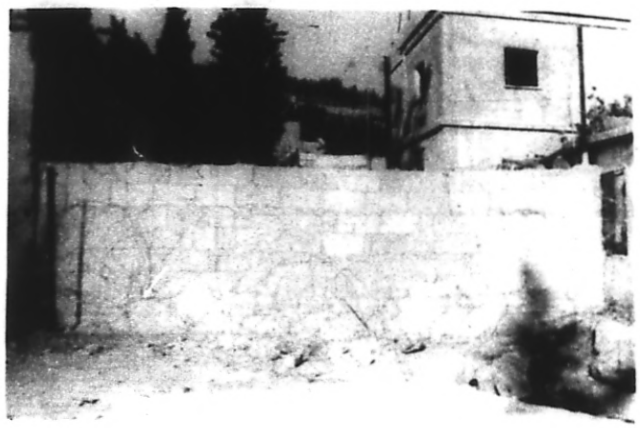
Generals Recommend Punitive Deportations

Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and the commander of the central region Uri Orr presented secret recommendations to the Israeli Defence Ministry May 18, for harsher measures against Palestinians to combat the rise in demonstrations and stone-throwing.

Among the suggestions which were leaked to the Israeli press was a recommendation that "inciters and trouble makers" be deported. The two generals also called for legally barring "suspects" from appealing cases to the Israeli High Court. For other so-called less serious cases, prison sentences should be stiffened, in order to deter students from protesting.

Amiram Goldblum, spokesman for the Peace Now movement, told *Al Fajr* that he does not think "deporting kids who throw stones would have any effect on the 'problem.' On the contrary, he commented, this might produce the opposite effect. Goldblum explained that kids who know that they might be deported for throwing stones are likely to do "other things." The Peace Now spokesman also said that he believes the Israeli military and the politicians are passing responsibility for Israeli security' in the occupied territories back and forth between each other.

Shinui MK Amnon Rubinstein called on the Israeli defence minister to make public the full contents of the defence ministry recommendations. Israeli Interior Minister Yusuf Burg criticised the press for publishing excerpts of the two generals' recommendations. Burg, who was speaking in a forum held at Bar Ilan University, May 19, said that publishing details 'contradicts the interest of the state of Israel." He added, "What Israel wants to do in the occupied territories is an internal Israeli matter."



Bricked up main street /SF

Arroub Camp Curfewed

Israeli military authorities slapped a curfew on the Arroub refugee camp May 21 and rounded up all men between 15 and 45 year of age after demonstrations. Israeli radio reported that the Israeli soldiers also cemented closed the two roads which lead from the camp to the main Hebron-Jerusalem road. Residents of the refugee camp clashed with the occupation forces and settlers from Kiryat Arba and hoisted Palestinian flags on the roofs of houses and the trees. The settlers and soldiers used live bullets and tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

Halhoul's main road was closed and traffic was rerouted through Sa'ir village. Military roadblocks were set up across the main road near Efrat settlement and West Bank vehicles carrying Palestinians from villages in the vicinity were prevented from moving on the main road. (Translation: from Al Ittihad, May 23)

Fatah Council Convenes to End Dispute

Fatah's Revolutionary Council will convene its 12th ordinary session on May 27 in Aden in order to discuss the political situation, resolve the current internal dispute and prepare for the fifth general conference of the movement.

For the last three weeks several senior Fatah military officers stationed in the Beqa'a have been refusing to take orders from the organisation's general commander. They claim to have reform proposals and say they will continue to disobey orders until they are implemented.

In an interview with the British news agency *Reuters* Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad), Fatah deputy military commander, said May 25, salaries and supplies to the mutineers have been cut and all Fatah personnel are forbidden contact with them.

The mutiny started after the announcement of the appointment of Haj Ismail as commander of the Beqa'a front, in early May. Haj Ismail is accused by some elements in Fatah of prematurely leaving his post as commander of the Sidon area during the invasion, last year. An investigation is underway to determine the guilt or innocence of Haj Ismail, according to PLO sources.

Arafat visited the area several times to talk to the mutineers. After a Fatah Central Committee meeting, May 21, the following decisions, which take into account the main objections of the mutineers, were taken:

* The convening of Fatah 12th Revolutionary Council session during May 1983 (later the date was confirmed as May 27);

a) to discuss the political situation,

b) to prepare for the fifth general conference of Fatah;

* A request to the general commander, Yasir Arafat, to issue military orders that will ensure unity among the fighters stationed in Lebanon and Syria. Such orders will include:

a) Forming a front which will include all the Palestinian forces in Lebanon and Syria according to the instructions of the Supreme Military Council;

b) Appointing Colonel Ahmad Afaneh (Abu Mu'tasem), deputy chief of staff as commander of this front.

* Placing the following officers under the direct command of Yasir Arafat: Colonel Said Musa (Abu Musa) Colonel Mohammad al-Bader (Abu Majdi) Lieutenant-Colonel Wasef Areikat, Lieutenant-Colonel Ziyad Barshali, and Major Mahmoud Issa (these are the known leaders of the mutiny);

* Outlawing any dealings with the above mentioned;

* Haj Ismail to be placed under the direct command of Abu Mu'tasem.

After these decisions were announced the mutineers published a statement in Damascus, May 23, demanding reforms within the ranks of Fatah and refusing to relinquish their positions. Their demands included the return of all Palestinian fighters from exile to positions in the front lines; preparation of a military strategy for all Palestinian forces of which *al-Asifa* (Fatah's military wing) will be the nucleus; formation of a committee to administer the finances within Fatah organisation, and a call for holding an extraordinary conference to deal with all problems.

The rebellion is being given extensive coverage in the Western media. Much prominence was given to statements by Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, who annouced support for the rebels and called on "every element" to support Abu Musa, Ahmad Jibril of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, the Popular Struggle Front and the Syrian-backed Sa'iqa. This interference was angrily rejected by most Palestinian leaders.

PLO factions outside Fatah are working hard behind the scenes to resolve differences in Fatah. Leaders in the PLO's largest faction expressed gratitude at the actions of leadership of the other two main factions – the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

DFLP leader Nayef Hawatmeh, in a Damascus press conference, May 23, and in response to a question about the mutiny, called for unity of the PLO and Fatah. He supported democratic reforms within the PLO and resistance factions, particularly to remove "bureaucratic elements in the military" which are an ' obstacle to the revolutionary march' and inefficient militarily. He repeated, however, that any reforms should only be executed within a united Fatah and a united PLO.

In the occupied territories leading personalities lined up to condemn attempts to divide Fatah and the PLO. *Al Fajr* Arabic took reactions from dismissed and serving mayors and heads of national institutions. (see page two)

Al-Quds T-shirts now on sale in the Old City. Shop owners say sales are poor because only local residents are buying./JN

Poll Condemns Qaddafi

JERUSALEM — Prominent Palestinian personalities in the West Bank and Gaza condemned Libyan President Muamar Qaddafi's attempts to split Fatah and to hit the PLO from inside. The answers of those interviewed by *Al Fajr* Arabic by telephone May 23 were summarised as follows:

- We reject interference in PLO affairs,
- We support the decision of the PLO.
- Unity in the PLO and Fatah is a demand every Arab should respect,
- The Arab regimes should have stood by Palestinians during the Beirut siege,
- We Palestinians solve our problems through democratic channels,
- All the Palestinian people are behind the PLO.

A HEIGHTENED STATE OF ALERT OVER LEBANON

Israeli Reports Maximize Incidents; Minimize Injuries

Syrian air force and ground anti-aircraft batteries were engaged in a brief encounter with Israeli war planes which entered the Syrian controlled air space over Lebanon, May 25. The incident was blown out of proportion by Israeli leaders, who announced the day after it occurred that they are making contacts with the US to "deal with future incidents." In an obvious attempt to dramatise the situation, Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens instructed the Israeli military spokesman to issue the statement which called the incident "a serious violation of the ceasefire arrangement."

The statement, which came more than nine hours after the incident took place, recalled other incidents which were earlier dismissed by the Israeli military spokesman as "insignificant." Among the incidents recalled were the firing on Israeli bulldozers which were trying to establish new positions in the cease-fire line, more than one month ago.

The confrontation occurred at around noon and according to western reports, Syrian jets intercepted a number of Israeli war planes over Syrian-controlled territory in the Beqa'a valley. According to the Israeli military spokesman, Syrian jets fired two air-to-air missiles in the direction of the Israeli planes, but missed them. Israeli planes refrained from firing back, and withdrew, the spokesman went on. He claimed that the Israeli jets were on normal reconnaissance flight.

At the same time, Syrian anti-aircraft ground batteries shot down an Israeli drone plane, which was on a reconnaissance flight. The Associated Press, quoting Lebanese radio and police, said that the plane crashed into the Beqa'a valley near Jezzene, at around 12:35 pm. An Israeli military spokesman denied that report.

The incident trails a week of aggressive statements by Israeli politicians aimed at preparing the Israeli public opinion for an attack on Syria, Syrian newspapers charged. Defence Minister Moshe Arens told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that "Syria is preparing for war."

Two days earlier, the Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levy told military correspondents in Tel Aviv that Syria is building up its forces, and increasing its military activities in the Golan Heights. The Israeli C-o-S said that Syria had introduced two new brigades into Lebanon.

Moreover Israeli newspapers, which have been carrying extensive reports on the military situation in Lebanon, said that Syria had erected new SAM-8 launching pads in the Beqa'a valley. The US-based *Middle East Survey* magazine warned in its April 23 issue that Israel might use the introduction of SAM-8 missiles into Lebanon as a pretext to strike.

The aerial confrontation focused attention on the military attacks against Israel targets in South Lebanon. *The Jerusalem Post* mentioned four military attacks in which one soldier was killed, and two others injured. *The Post* also said that one tank was damaged in a land mine explosion near Beirut. A military vehicle was also destroyed, May 23, by bazooka fire.

Military observers noted that the Israeli military spokesman has mentioned an incident where two shoulder-held SAM 7 missiles were fired on a helicopter. The May 23 announcement, which came two days after the incident took place, said the missiles missed their targets. Al-Ittihad daily reported, May 25, that the helicopter was downed, and its 15 occupants were killed.

Moreover, the now daily Israeli Communist Party news organ *Al-Ittihad* quoted the Associated Press as saying that everyday one Israeli soldier is either killed or injured in Lebanon. In other related news, a heightened state of alert was declared by the Progressive Socialist Party forces and Phalangist party forces May 26, after the Phalangists released 26 bodies of Druze residents who were kidnapped earlier in the week. Reports from the Shouf mountains said that during the past week, sporadic shelling between Phalangist and PSP positions prevailed. There were, however, several incidents of kidnapping which kept the state of tension high. Several truce agreements were reached last week, none of which, however, have held.

Resistance Strengthens In the South

by Livia Rokach

Alongside major political and military realignments in the anti-Amin Gemayel camp in Lebanon, there has been a marked increase in civil resistance to Israel's plans for the south.

In recent weeks most resistance episodes throughout the south and west Beqa'a areas have occurred in response to the occupation authorities' attempts to create Village Leagues and National Guard patrols, considered essential to the domination of the local population with a minimum of casualties to the invading troops. The resistance actions have popular support from a population which refuses to finance the maintenance and operations of the mercenary groups as demanded by the occupation authorities. Mukhtars refuse to supply the latter with data on the income of villagers and citizens, which is required for that purpose. In various places, among which is the large village of Rachya in the west Beqa'a, the mukhtar and other notables reported to the UNIFIL on Israeli threats and pressures and asked for their protection.

In past months the Lebanese government, army and Phalangist forces adopted a highly ambiguous attitude towards anti-occupation resistance, which the latter, somewhat light-headedly and superficially, interpreted as a "sign of contradictions" in the enemy camp. In fact, while in the Beirut area attacks on occupation forces targets have often been followed by roundups and arrests among the population by the Lebanese army, and arrested suspects were charged with "acts against the security of the (Lebanese) state," resistance actions in the south have been defined as "patriotic" by the official media and a few actions causing serious losses to the Israeli military are even known to have been carried out either by official or unofficial *Kataeb* army and police.

In reality this was part of the game played by the Gemayel regime during the negotiations, in order to both exercise some pressure and acquire some cards in order to obtain certain concessions from the Israelis, and to exhibit a "national consensus" during the talks and at the moment of their conclusion. The signing of the accords, with the consequent official transformation of the Lebanese army into what amounts to an appendix of the Israeli army, both directly and through the rebel Israeli-backed Major Saad Haddad link, and on the other hand the explicit siding of the resistance front with the Syrian refusal to recognise the accords and with the Syrians' total discreditation of the Gemayel regime, will now most likely put an end to this situation. In this case, the Lebanese resistance may find itself in the south, too, up against not only the occupation forces and their mercenary satellites, but also against a US Green Berets-trained Lebanese army.

But the question whose answer will be by far more decisive for the future of the Lebanese resistance regards the capacity of political cohesion of its various components. Unless such cohesion is reached not only among the combatants and the people but also among the political leaders, whether wearing religious robes or open-collar shirts, Lebanon, as a geopolitical unit, will shortly become nothing more than a name in a history book and with it, after Palestine, one more barrier to the domination of the Arab world by the Zionist empire will have been crushed.

Druze Battle Maronites, Lebanese Army

by Livia Rokach

ROME Multinational force sources in Beirut reported May 25, that fierce battles continued in the Shouf mountains for the fifth consecutive day, with Druze artillery shelling from Qubai and Deir al-Harf positions at Maronite villages, which militias re-penetrated under occupation forces protection in recent days.

The renewed clashes in the Shouf area began on Saturday, May 21, after Druze Sheikh Rafiq Ghannam of Kfar Him was killed by a mine on the road outside the village. In retaliation, the Jumblatt militias blocked the roads and took all the Maronite hostages they could lay hands on. The Maronites later did the same, and by Monday fourteen of the Druze hostages were found killed and mutilated under a bridge near the Maronite village of Deir Doreid, while nine Maronite corpses were found near Kfar Him.

Later that day the Maronite bishop of Tyre, Monsignor Yusif Khoury, was kidnapped and held hostage for four hours by the family of one of the murdered Druze hostages. He was released following negotiations between Amin Gemayel and Patriarch Khoreish on one hand, and Walid Jumblatt and Druze spiritual leader Abu Shakra on the other. In late afternoon the Druze militias also attacked a Maronite factory in Chuaifat with tear gas bombs, while throughout the day the occupation forces feigned to play a "mediating" and "peacemaking" role, in reality profiting to set up roadblocks, conduct searches and further foment tensions. The Lebanese army for the first time entered in force an Israeli-occupied zone to attack the Druze militias.

After a two-hour battle the Lebanese troops retreated taking with them 18 Druze prisoners, among them PSP leader Haytam Jourdi. Observers in Beirut believe that the renewed fighting in the Shouf is due to the occupation forces' desire to justify their reluctance to retreat unilaterally from the area by demonstrating "the need for their presence." But observers also believe that the present tension will prelude an opening of negotiations between Amin Gemayel and Walid Jumblatt.

WB HEALTH OFFICIAL FIRED

Dr. Hussein Obeid, head of the West Bank health department, was fired from his job by the Israeli military officer in charge of health May 19. No reason for the firing was made public by the Israeli officials.

Dr Obeid called it "a political firing," and said that in conversations he had with Israeli officials they questioned him regarding an interview he gave to the English language *Jerusalem Post* during the poisoning incidents in Jenin. Obeid said that his reports were parallel to those given by the US team that made tests in the area following the poisoning reports.

"Both my report and that of the American team confirmed that the poisoning was due to hydrogen sulfide," said Obeid. The Ramallah doctor also noted that the subject is in his specialty and the 'civil administration has nothing to do with medical reports. Obeid noted that he was not acting alone but as head of a medical team.

Dr Obeid had told *The Jerusalem Post* on March 31, that the cases involving the affected students is more than a "mass hysteria."

After his firing Obeid said in a *Jerusalem Post* interview, "If those who fired me represent Israeli democracy, what kind of democracy is this?"

A civil administraiton official has alleged that the firing decision came as a result of complaints by a number of heads of West Bank hospitals, and that instead of calming the situation during 'incidents' Obeid had advised the heads of hospitals to keep the affected patients in the hospital until their condition was normal. (Translation: Al Mithaq, May 21)

Disease spreads easily in Amari – photographed here – and other refugee camps because of open sewage canals /SF

NEW HEALTH HEAD IN JENIN

A physician from Jenin, who lost his job two years ago for causing the death of a patient by negligence, was appointed by the military authorities to head the Jenin area health department, *Haaretz* Hebrew daily reported, May 23.

Dr Statiyeh was appointed to Jenin's highest medical position, early last week, to replace former head Nabil Rshaid, who was dismissed by the military for "giving out information" to the press during the mass poisonings centered in the Jenin area nearly two months ago.

The new health department head, who formerly headed the orthopedic department in Jenin government hospital, was found guilty of malpractice when he left his post without notifying anyone. As a result, a patient he was treating for serious injuries died.

The Israeli paper reported that Statiyeh is known as a close friend of the Israeli-backed Village Leagues. The paper also noted that the same Israeli officer who dismissed him from his post last year, appointed him to the new position, last week. (Translation: Al Fajr, 24.5.83)

'CIVIL'-MILITARY DIVISION HAS FAILED

An Israeli Hebrew daily disclosed, May 24, that the separation between 'civil' and military administration in the occupied territories has failed. The report said that senior security officials directly involved in the subject have recommended to Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens to reunite the sections, with few changes in duties.

The separation between 'civil' and military administrations took place under former Defence Minister Sharon in order to facilitate the autonomy rule, envisioned in the Camp David agreement. At the time it was believed that the appointment of Professor Menachem Milson as a 'civil' rather than military ruler would accelerate the application of the autonomy plan.

The Israeli paper noted that since the first year of the 'civil administration', many gaps have appeared from an administrative and military point of view. The Israeli committee made critical assessments of the division and recommended the reunification of the two sections.

Maariv pointed out that the recent changes of defence minister and chief of staff, as well as the changes in the 'civil' and military administrations, made it possible for the suggestion of reunification to be looked at again. The paper also noted that great difficulty in contacts between Israeli representatives and Palestinian figures has also contributed to the inability of the Israeli authorities to handle the situation in the occupied territories.

Maariv said that Palestinians had "one address" to go to in the past, but now there are "two addresses" and they do not know who is responsible for what.

The new suggestion calls for the 'civil' and military administrations to be under one authority, connected with the defence ministry via the office of the occupied territories' coordinator.

The decision to separate 'civil' and military administration came late in 1981 with the issuance of military order no. 947. Palestinians strongly protested the move which led to the firing and dissolving of West Bank and Gaza mayors and municipalities as well as the killing of 23 demonstrating Palestinians. (Translation: Al Mithaq, 25.5.83)

Nablus Merchants Hard Struck by VAT

Three owners of electric appliance stores in Nablus complained, May 16, to the local department about the heavy VAT taxes imposed on them by the department of taxes in Beit El, the headquarters of the occupation authorities near Ramallah

Makarem Sufan was ordered to pay IS165,000 as taxes "on the differences between his accounts and the figures of the tax department." He told *Al Fajr* that 'late-payment' penalties and fines would be five times this figure. He was given one month to oppose this estimate.

The owner of Sakhtian soap factory near Nablus was ordered to pay IS150,000 for the different estimates in accounts. Wajdi Qamhawi, a jewelry maker, and the Awawdeh brothers, who also own electric appliance stores in Omar Mukhtar Street, were also told by the department of taxes in Nablus that their figures are not correct and that the officials of the department will study their accounts and impose "the proper taxes."

On May 5, four Beit El taxmen toured several shops and factories in Nablus and collected all account books. The taxmen asked the owners of factories and shops to meet the employees of tax in the department of taxes in Nablus. Next day, when seven merchants went to the department of taxes, the officials told them to go to the tax department in Beit El. There they were told to go back to Nablus. "Finally," Makarem Sufan told *Al Fajr*, "Our accounts have been dealt by the tax department in Nablus." He and the Awawdeh's have appealed the taxes. The military municipality in Nablus, put in place of the local administration last year, imposed several new taxes on residents.

The Nablus tax campaign follows similar procedures in Ramallah and al-Bireh in which merchants and professionals were jailed and several millions of shekels in punitive taxes were imposed.

THIS WEEK'S CENSORSHIP

Following is a breakdownof censorship cuts for issue 160, May 27, 1983:

Number of original articles submitted to censor	21
Number of articles totally censored out	10
Number of articles mutilated beyond use	3
Number of articles partially censored but used	2
Number of articles passed	6

Attempt to Replace Shaka'a Thwarted

"An attempt by Nablus Chamber of Commerce to organise a meeting to discuss replacing Bassam Shaka'a as mayor collapsed before it started, May 19, after national institutions who were invited refused to countenance cooperation with the 'civil administration.'

"Seven institutions issued a statement saying they considered the gathering a 'preparatory meeting to preserve the interests of the people' and that a formal discussion was 'postponed indefinitely.'

"Al-Najah University Student Council Chairman Adnan Damiri told *Al Fajr* that the seven institutions attending decided that the chamber of commerce and the municipal council, which the Israeli authorities dismissed one year ago, will together arrange another time for this meeting. It is expected never to take place because of fundamental disagreement on the agenda."

Zafir Masri, C of C chairman, claimed he called the meeting after he received complaints from merchants and prominent people in Nablus about the "miserable conditions" of the city's residents.

Masri said that the municipality point of view "differs from ours in that the municipal council, headed by Shaka'a, does not want to deal with this problem separately. We also want to deal with the problems of the occupation but in regard to the municipality we want to deal with it particularly to alleviate the suffering of the people. Statements do not solve the problems of the residents."

Dr Tahsin Shakhshir, a member of Nablus Council, said the gathering which took place was a continuation of other meetings held during the past year. "We discussed the aims of the meeting and found they will not be fulfilled and more than this that the meeting would reinforce divisions in the town."

The problem of the municipal council, said Shakhshir, is only one of a hundred problems created by the occupation. "Even if this problem is solved the other 99 problemshave not been. We demand that the legitimate municipal council be returned to carry out their authority."

Shakhshir asserted that national institutions were represented at the meeting and that this carried no negative political implications.

Al Talia weekly newspaper, reported comments of Bassam Shaka'a who was dismissed as mayor a year ago for refusing to cooperate with the 'civil administration'. He said these meetings were convened under the pretext of finding legal solutions to the crisis of the absence of a municipal council. "This campaign, initiated by the chamber of commerce, helps the Israelis to conceal the general conflict with the 'civil administration.' "

Zafir Masri confessed that rumours had spread in the West Bank because of an article which appeared in *Al Quds* newspaper, and later read on Jordan Television, announcing that Masri expected a new meeting to be convened after 10 days.

Masri said, "If our suggestions are not met we will demand the resignation of the municipal council. This view is supported by local residents in Nablus," Masri claimed. "We demand an election. We want to tell those who oppose holding an election under the 'civil administrat authority that most of the residents of Nablus agree with this and demand the resignation of the municipal council." (Translation: Al Mithaq, Al Quds, Al Talia)

Teacher Transfers Overturned

The Israeli officer in charge of education in the West Bank agreed, May 18, to cancel a two-year order transferring six Nablus and Tulkarm government school teachers to remote areas, far from their homes. In a compromise between the teachers lawyer, and the Israeli prosecutor general, the teachers agreed to drop a high court appeal in exchange for being allowed to return to their jobs.

Despite the apparent victory for the teachers, the out-of-court agreement falls short of creating a legal precedent for similar cases.

The decision will not become effective until the next scholastic year. The order transferring teachers Abd al-Karim Kana'an, Abd al-Rahim Khader, Abd al-Aziz Hanaysheh, Nuha Hamed, Myassar Omar, and Bashar Takruri, was taken in September 1981. The teachers, all active in the 80-day strike, were given new appointments in remote villages, requiring two to three hours daily commuting to their early morning jobs. Some placements were as far as 30 kilometres away from their homes, in areas where transportation is difficult. They also suffered a professional loss by being assigned to classes lower than the ones they previously taught. Nuha Hamed, for example, who previously taught in Anabta girls secondary school, near Tulkarm, was transferred to Kufr al-Dik preparatory school, more than 30 kilometres to the south.

The punitive transfers, teachers complained, are time and money consuming. Transportation to some of the designated villages is non-existent or inefficient.

Initially, the teachers thought the measure was a temporary procedure, which would be rescinded as suddenly as it was imposed. After one year of inaction, they decided to take their case to court, and appointed Rayeq Jarjourah, a Nazareth lawyer, to defend them. The lawyer inquired with the Israeli officer in charge of education, on the reasons for the transfers. The answer given was that "it was necessary for the educational process." He then decided to take the case to the Israeli high court.

On January 7, 1983 Jarjourah first submitted a petition accusing the Israeli education officer of punishing his clients for their role in organising the two-and-a-half month teachers' strike. He pointed out that the teachers were known for their good educational performance, and that no complaints had ever been made about their competency.

The High Court had set March 16 for the first hearing but the Israeli prosecutor and Jarjourah agreed to settle the case out of court. The two sides agreed that the lawyers would drop their case, in exchange for allowing the teachers to retain their original jobs. The lawyer also included a point which says that the teachers would retain the right to resume the case should the Israeli officer renege on his part of the agreement.

Jarjourah told *Al Fajr* that if he had persisted with the case in court, he might have obtained a legal decision rescinding the Israeli officer's order, which could have been used in other cases of transferred teachers.

According to a booklet issued by the General Committee of Government School Teachers last December, there have been 41 cases of arbitrary transfers of teachers. The booklet points out that many of these measures were punishments for activity on the Teachers Committee, or for teachers' opposition to the Israeli-backed Village Leagues.

Commenting on the results reached by the court case, Rayeq Jarjourah said that he believes that if all teachers work together, and decide to pursue their rights, they can achieve changes.

POLYTECHNIC RE-OPENED

Israeli authorities re-opened the Polytechnic Institute in Hebron, May 25, 75 days after ordering its closure after demonstrations took place in the area. Dr Adeeb Queisi, chairman of the board, and Mahmoud Qawasmi, acting director of the vocational school, were summoned to Hebron military headquarters May 23 and told by the civil-military governor that the institute could reopen. They were not asked to sign any acknowledgement of conditions, as was previously requested of them. The Israeli governor warned the two school responsibles that "order in the institute must be maintained." Mahmoud Qawasmi told *Al Fajr*. "We agreed to maintain order according to the rules of the institute to the best of our abilities."

The military government's legal advisor had told the Polytechnic's lawyer two weeks ago that the Israeli authorities would re-open the Polytechnic on two conditions: that order is maintained in the Polytechnic and that a barbed wire fence is put up around the building. The 460 post-high school students in the Polytechnic lost one semester of their scholastic year. The second semester has been rescheduled to begin in 10 days. The students will sit for final examinations of the first semester work next week. The Polytechnic Institute was closed March 9 following the wave of demonstrations in the West Bank. Israeli authorities accused the students of the Polytechnic Institute of participating

Najah Teachers Return

Seven teachers at al-Najah University, Nablus, deported this spring returned to the West Bank, May 19 and 20, aimed controversy over whether the struggle against the anti-PLO work permit introduced for university teachers is over. Students are boycotting their classes until the situation is clarified. Officials remain tight-lipped over the question of whether they signed or not. Developments which could clarify the position are expected shortly.

EEC "Recycles" Israel

BRUSSELS The foreign ministers of the EEC decided May 24 to support the US-sponsored Begin-Gemayel accords, exercise pressure on Syria to accept it, and discuss the ways and means to do so at the summit scheduled to start May 29 in Williamsburg, Virginia, in the US. The resolution, which is totally senseless, but shows to what extent the US's European "allies" are already re-cycling Israel, less than one year after the murderous June aggression, follows a promise made to Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem a week ago in Rome by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. It precedes receptions in the European capitals for Sabra Shatila co-responsible Yitzhak Shamir. It also follows a scandalous decision by the European Council last weekend to demand the Greek government to establish diplomatic relations with Israel before July 1, when it is scheduled to take its turn as the EEC president for the next six months.

No protest over any of these facts has so far been voiced by the Arab regimes, who keep the crisis-bound European economies afloat.

US Palestinians Support Unity

A large number of Palestinian organizations including student unions, civic and cultural clubsin the US have sent messages and telegrams of strong and full support of the PLO leadership and its chairman Yasir Arafat. These messages have stressed that the Palestinians in the US declare their full support of the PLO as the sole and legal representative of the Palestinian people and the leadership of chairman Arafat. They fully adhere to the resolution of the Palestinian National Council, and strongly condemn all efforts whether they are by Arab governments or by foreign powers, to interfere in Palestinian affairs and to attempt to split the unity of the PLO.

These Palestinian organisations have stressed that the unity of the PLO is the most important factor at this stage to achieve the aims of the Palestinian struggle. They are fully aware of the campaign in the US by Zionists and American reporters who are trying to show that there is a split within the PLO to undermine its political and military achievements.

On the other hand, Hatem Hussaini, PLO spokesman at the UN, has also stressed that it is of the utmost importance for Palestiniansevery where to rally around the Palestinian leadership and to adhere to the decisions of the PNC and to fully support the unity of the PLO especially at this critical time. Zionist-American plots aim at weakening the PLO and aim at imposing a settlement in the region at the expense of the PLO and the Palestinian people, and therefore any reports about stress or divisions will only serve Zionists and American interests.

The genuine expressions by the Palestinian communities in the US for support of the leadership and support of the PLO is a clear indication of what the sentiments of the Palestinians are, and an indication of their political awareness of the plots and attacks against the PLO that are continuing by the enemies of the Palestinian people, may they be Arab governments or foreign powers.

Jordanian Measures Condemned

JERUSALEM The latest Jordanian measures aimed at curbing the free movement of West Bank and Gaza Strip residents across the bridges (linking the West Bank and East Bank) have evoked adverse reactions among a wide spectrum of Palestinian residents.

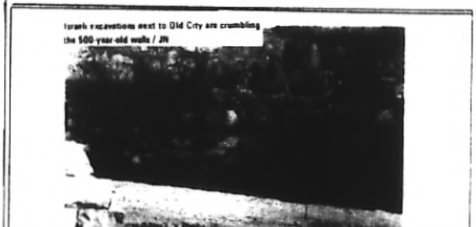
According to a survey conducted by *Al Fajr*, these moves, which came in the wake of the suspension (by Jordan) of the recent Jordanian-Palestinian talks, will seriously jeopardise Palestinian solidarity.

The moves, following closely on the heels of the Lebanese-Israeli accord, were condemned outright by several leading Palestinian figures in the West Bank.

The survey revealed that West Bankers believe any measures affecting life here should be co-ordinated with an over-all Arab plan aimed at supporting the Palestinian cause and defending it against the conspiracy to liquidate it.

Some of those polled believed the Jordanian intention was to cow the Palestinians into submission or apply indirect pressure on them. Others warned that if Jordan implements the new border-crossing regulations, relations between Jordanians and Palestinians will be adversely affected.

Some West Bankers were of the opinion that by taking such drastic actions, Jordan was signalling to Palestinians that they had no alternative but to adopt the Reagan Plan.



RABBI AGAINST SETTLEMENT

A senior Jewish rabbi and political figure has come out against settlement in the occupied territories. Rabbi Eliazer Schach, head of the Council of Sages which takes all important decisions for the Agudat Israel party, said at a synagogue inauguration ceremony that "those who beleive that by settling in the occupied territories we would help Jewish security are mistaken." He told the Jewish audience that "by settling in the occupied territories they are" incurring the wrath and enmity of our peace-loving neighbours." Schach closed by pointing out that those who think otherwise "are in my opinion not considered Jewish."

Agudat Israel party has four members of Knesset and is considered a pivotal faction in Menachem Begin's coalition.

In related news, Citizen's Rights Movement head Shulamit Aloni demanded last week that the Israeli state attorney start investigations into 60 settler attacks against Palestinian residents between March 1982 and April 1983. Aloni said the 60 incidents were not included in the report put together by Yehudit Karp deputy attorney general, on settler vigilantism.

The Dawn

ALFAJR

Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly

Publisher:
Paul A. Ajlouny
Editor-in-chief:
H. S. Siniora
Managing editor:
Sam'an Khoury

Al-Fajr was founded in 1972 by Yousef Nasr who edited the paper until his kidnapping in 1974. The English edition was first published in April 1980.

The Dawn (Al-Fajr) JERUSALEM Palestinian Weekly (USPS 686-630) is published weekly for $40.00 per year by Paul Ajlouny, 16 Crowell St., Hempstead, N.Y. 11550. Second class postage paid at Hempstead, N.Y.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Al-Fajr 2025 I Street N.W., Suite 925, Washington, D.C. 20006

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Washington: 64677 omar uv

CIRCUS TIME

Walking into lion cages is a dangerous occupation as it should be. A whip in the hand can slightly improve your chances or, rather, can postpone the inevitable, somewhat But time eventually proves it is a stupid thing to do: the longer you remain inside, the more provocative you become, the more often you must snap the whip to hear that reassuring "cr-cr-crack." Of course you know the pistol is tucked into your pocket, already cocked, in case the action becomes too menacing. But that would spoil the show wouldn't it and the people want something for their money. The tension is important (didn't Henry Kissinger say that to Egypt's Third Army?).

So this little David, with his whip and gun, must make the most of the situation. With a resounding drum roll, coloured lights, and the world for an audience and a well equipped back-up crew in the wings, he plops himself in with the caged lions (Who made the cage? Did they become enemies because they were caged?) and swirls around with the flourish of a conqueror. Snap, crack, jump! He counts the seconds he must remain inside. If he goes in and out quickly it will seem a great victory. But it is hard to leave, so intoxicating is his brief dominance at close range over an enemy he once feared in the distance. And so he breaks the circus rules and time eventually proves it was a stupid thing to do

* In the West Bank, Isreali Defence Minister Moshe Arens has decided to deploy two new fully equipped battalions of border police in the West Bank, on recommendation of Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levy.

* The Israeli military industry has developed a push-button crowd control car' which releases water jets, tear gas and presumably gunfire at unruly demonstrators.

* Israel's two top generals also recommended deportation of "perpetrators of disturbances" in the occupied territories.

* A land mine exploded under an Israeli tank in South Lebanon, May 25, destroying the vehicle.

* An Isreali soldier was killed and another wounded May 24, when a bazooka hit their vehicle travelling near Ansar detention camp.

* An explosive device was found in Nabatiyeh and defused by Israeli soldiers May 19.

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Dispute in Fatah Exaggerated

Palestinian fighters arrive in Tunis.

by Paul Ajlouny

Reports of a "mutiny" in the Beqa a Valley against leaders of Fatah, whose leader Yasir Arafat is also the Chairman of the PLO, have, we are told, been overly exaggerated and have made a strange combination of spectators joyful. Israel and the CIA could not possibly have hoped for anything better at this time, but what may puzzle many is colonel Qaddafi's joy over this Palestinian affair.

Before anything more is said, it should be made clear that the Palestinians who are questioning in their own way some of the PLO and Fatah leaeders' decisions, are in no way being suspected of Israeli or American ties. These people's commitment to the Palestinian people's rights can't be questioned, and is not being questioned by anybody. Abu Jihad, deputy military commander of Fatah, interviewed by the Jordanian *Al Ra'i* on May 19, called the group's behavior "irresponsible" and the commanders themselves 'undisciplined." Abu Jihad told the paper while on a visit to Amman that issues within Fatah should have, and could have, been dealt with in a democratic fashion. The road and the objective, Abu Jihad continued, is to do precisely that. He called on the Fatah commanders to avoid armed clahses.

The Palestinian movement, despite the extremely hard conditions it has gone through since its inception in 1965, has exhibited a remarkable degree of openness and democratic interaction. To this even westerners have testified. It is thus likely that whatever problems exisited, and no doubt some did and do even now, could have been tackled through the accepted means within Fatah and the PLO ranks. It is not, one should add, the first time that some difficulties have arisen inside Fatah which are politicised and diverse. A way has always been found to overcome such difficulties peacefully and in a way fitting such a disciplined grouping. The way remains open for a peaceful and democratic solution to the present question. But it will only come about if a few Arab regimes behave maturely, as they ought to. Splitting Fatah, an unlikely occurence, would not benefit the Palestinian people nor the Arab people.

The issue as it has been articulated focuses on Chairman Arafat's appointing some military people, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, to posts in Lebanon. In particular the appointment of Haj Ismail, the commander of the unified forces in South Lebanon during last summer's Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Ismail, according to some of his colleagues, did not measure up to the responsibility granted him. Such views, it is agreed, are not unknown to the PLO and Fatah leaders. An investigation, PLO sources argue, is underway to determine the guilt or innocence of Ismail. It would have been proper for both sides to wait for the conclusion of such an investigation before demanding changes.

The investigation, we learned, is taking PLO officials to many of the 10 Arab countries Palestinian fighters ended up in, following their departure from Beirut last summer. It is taking some time to complete, and in the meantime the status of Ismail should have remained unchanged. The good and well being of the Palesitnian people, no doubt, is strongly on the minds of both sides in the Beqa'a dispute. This must continue to be the priority until a solution is found, hopefully sooner rather than later.

PCNA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL

Special New York Correspondent

The Palestine Congress of North America (PCNA) was created, in the words of the preamble of its constitution, 'to assist the Palestinian community in coordinating and organizing its political, educational, financial and social support of the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab people in general.' Is it meeting this challenge? Although there have been positive developments, by and large the PCNA is missing the mark that its founders had in mind at the inception of the congress.

All of us shared the initial exhiliration of coming together to organise a mechanism which would allow the community to begin to play a significant role in furthering the Palestinian cause on the American political scene. However, instead of focusing its energies on being politically relevant in America, the PCNA has instead become immersed in what may (or may not) be true of Palestinian circles anywhere; and where has this gotten us? Instead of being effective on the American political scene we find that differences in ideological groupings of the Arab world separate us here in America. Instead of serving as a rallying point for the Palestinian community in North America, we find the PCNA tends to divide the community on the basis of ideological factionalism.

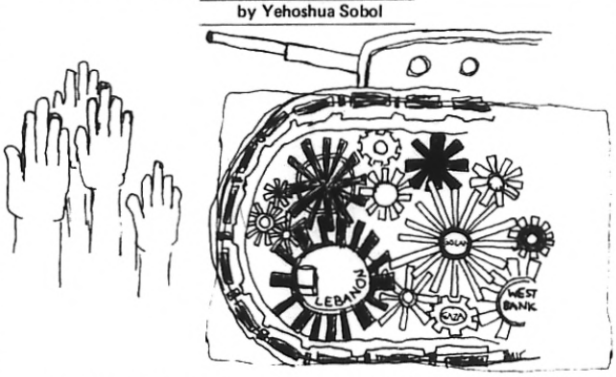
Let us be clear. There is no room in the political work that must occur in the US for the factions of the Arab world. The job here in America is simply too immense and too important to tolerate narrow sectarian differences.

There are sharp differences within the Palestinian community as to what is within the realm of possibilities as to eventual peace in the Middle East. But beyond those differences is a firm bedrock of support for the broad principles enunciated in the preamble of the PCNA constitution. Let us concentrate on working together to meet those objectives. But what prevents this forward movement? The differences between competing ideologies, between factions, and even within factions lead to paralysis. The PCNA would best be served by individuals who are truly independent and free thinkers, as opposed to persons who suffer from 'tunnel vision' as the result of a narrow ideological perspective. What may be relevant to ideological groupings within the Arab world clearly has no place in the work that needs to take place in America.

Al Fajr invites our readers to submit letters, opinions and articles. Contributions must be signed, but names can be withheld upon request.

A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY GONE BANKRUPT

by Yehoshua Sobol



Now, and after the end of the Lebanon war, we have to look back to the sources of the worldview which led to this unsuccessful adventure, the Lebanon war. The results of this war have proved to the Israelis that there is something wrong with the worldview they held. This war was a direct outcome of a particular political philosophy held by the Israeli politician. In the history of the state of Israel, two wars were planned as a long-range policy and were initiated by Israel, and in both wars, the results contradicted the hopes and aspirations of those who led the military attempt. Both wars were failures.

In the first attempt, it was Ben Gurion himself, and no one else who involved Israel in the Suez War, to which we gave the name of the Sinai Operation or the Kadesh Operation. Behind this miserable operation stood a political view, which was based (as later developments proved) on a tragic misunderstanding of the new reality in the Middle East. It was a misinterpretation of the political map, an inexcusable misunderstanding of the real situation and of the power of Britain and France. And above all, it was a total mistake in evaluating how the Egyptian people would support the new regime.

In those days, the planners of Israeli policy believed that the Egyptian revolution was only an episode, and that it would be possible to return Egypt to its pre-revolutionary situation. Ben Gurion thought that it was enough to cause a military defeat for Nasser in order for his regime to collapse from within; and that a new regime easier to deal with, would emerge in its place and that this new regime would be accepted by the allied countries. At the time they spoke often about the "golden opportunity" and that was why Israel started the war.

Military victory, at least from the Israeli point of view was achieved. But within weeks, it became clear that what was supposed to be a "golden opportunity," became a horrible failure. Israel was forced to withdraw from Sinai. A few years earlier, there were some attempts to reach a peace treaty with Egypt but instead, relations between the two countries turned into a continuous cold war. And Nasser's regime was stronger inside after the attempt to destroy it from the outside.

One important conclusion to be drawn from the Sinai Operation is: when a historical process is taking place, it is forbidden to try to destroy it from outside by military power. When you try to change a process with force, you pay a price, and in the end, and against your will, you will strengthen the process.

If Israel had the tradition of learning political lessons, each prime minister would have to learn again and again the lessons from the Sinai War. In no way should Israel use its power to interfere with and try to change processes in the Arab world. But Israelis didn't learn the lesson, and what happened in Sinai was repeated, and more severely, in the Lebanon war. It is the price of disrespect for the enemy.

Begin himself, and nobody else, saw that the Lebanon war was not a "no-choice war"; it was a "there-is-a-choice war", meaning that it was a war that Israel could have not started at all, and that it was planned and initiated. Sharon also disclosed once, that from the first days in his post as defence minister, he set about to plan the war in the north. Raful [former Chief of Staff Eitan] opened his mouth too, and a few months before the war he talked about the aims of the war when he declared that there was a military solution to the PLO problem.

It seems that the philosophy behind this war was very simple, based on the simplistic thoughts of its planners. The idea was that it was possible to destroy the PLO by force, and that Israel had the capacity to do so. It would be enough to use Israeli power full-scale to erase the PLO from the face of the earth. The philosophy behind this way of thinking was that the PLO is only an organisation of murderers and, as such, that its existence is not rooted in the Palestinian people and their will for independence. The PLO is not the authorised representative of the Palestinian people; it is only a terrorist organisation, just like the Italian Mafia, and if that is so, it is possible to destroy it.

The war came, and finally it was possible to test this philosophy from theory to practice. No doubt that the PLO was seriously damaged as a military organisation. They told us that the infrastructure of the organisation was destroyed. The refugee camps were brutally bombed after they were called by Israel "nests of terrorists," and they became heaps of ruin. Many weapons' warehouses were seized. The organisation's leadership was forced to leave Beirut.

And in light of all these facts, it is impossible not to see the new reality after the war. Now it is clear that most of the Palestinian people who live on the West Bank and Gaza were not as eager to get rid of the PLO leadership as the Israeli political leaders had hoped and expected. The opposite is true. After the initial shock, the Palestinian reaction emerged: their solidarity with the PLO increased. Exactly as the Egyptian solidarity with Nasser's regime was strengthened after the military defeat on the war fields in Sinai. If it was possible before the Lebanon war to fill Israelis with propaganda that the PLO imposes its will on the occupied territories by terror and threats, after what happened in Lebanon, the PLO is no longer the military factor it used to be: so the solidarity with the PLO is clearly not a result of submission but of free will. They support it, even after it was defeated on the battlefield, and maybe even because it was defeated.

Any thinking person who sees his people's freedom as precious will understand this phenomenon. He who denies and takes my freedom helps me to understand that my real representative is the one who defines those who take my freedom as his enemy. In its war against the PLO, Israel played the role of the catalyst in the process of the crystallisation of Palestinian identity.

Now it is impossible to escape the conclusions of the war, at least in our relations to the Palestinian people. We have to learn from this war that we cannot kill Palestinian aspirations for national independence through wars. And the representative of the Palestinian people is the one that in its defeat on the battlefield has strengthened Palestinian solidarity with it. This is an entity that no military force can destroy, as the initiators of this war thought they could. This is because the foundation of the PLO is not measured by the weapons warehouses they have. The real basis of the PLO is the Palestinian people in their homeland and in the diaspora.

The existing Israeli government will not be able to understand this simple conclusion, which should mean the bankruptcy of the political philosophy behind this war. If there is a real opposition in Israel, its task should be not only to attack this or that action of the government, and to go on with the stupid discussions about how many kilometres should Israel have taken from Lebanon, or to discuss for hours where Israel should have stopped the war.

The task of the opposition is to expose and attack the entire political philosophy which inevitably led to this endless war. The task of the opposition is to suggest to the public an alternative political philosophy which will oppose in its aims the existing political philosophy whose basis is disrespecting the enemy and considering them as sub-humans who in no way could have human and national aspirations. This existing political philosophy is one which we should be able to identify when we were its victims in the not so distant past, when we had no national independence.

Where is the opposition today for which the results of the Lebanon war cry out?

(Translation: Al-Hamishmar 10.5.83)

While in office, Rafael Eitan, as former Israeli chief of staff, took it upon himself to publicly castigate anyone who criticised Israel's military decisions Here *Haaretz's* military correspondent, Matti Golan details a case:

In Rafael Eitan's first appearance as a civilian, he criticised his political opponents. For this purpose he chose the women teachers seminary, Avhalo, by the sea of Galilee.

To make it clear that he is not provincial, he lectured to the 100 female teachers on global history: "The Americans have no right to tell us where we should settle. Look at what they did to the Indians. They swatted them away like flies and whenever they came back to complain, they gave them tins of corn.' If those who threw the Indians tins of corn were swatters, the 'terrorists" in Beirut were the swatted. "In Beirut we stood on our demands, and the terrorists were swatted from there."

The Americans and the terrorists were luckier The trainee teachers learned from their ex-army commander that in the Israeli Knesset sits a criminal. MK Yossi Sarid's crime is that he leaked a 'secret from the secret meeting' of the Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee.

I don't know what Yossi Sarid does after committee sessions. But for years I was the *Haaretz* Knesset reporter. And I can say for sure that the number of MKs who don't leak secrets is not more than the number of fingers on one hand. From the time when the Likud was still in the opposition, the sessions of this committee were not considered secret.

This fact is known to everyone who appears before the committee from the prime minister to the junior officer. Raful knows that, and he knows too that not only people from the opposition leak secrets, but also that the Likud people are active in this respect. Some more than others.

Then why did he choose Yossi Sarid to attack? Yossi Sarid's crime which Raful cannot and will not forgive and forget, is his consistent and uncompromising opposition to the Lebanon war. Many have opposed the war, but most of them were divided and embarassed about it. At certain stages in the war they were not convinced whether their opposition was justified, and even wrote and said complimentary things in favour of some aspects of the war.

This is actually Sarid's crime. If the war had been more successful the Labour Party MK would not have bothered the fighter Raful. Sarid's unforgivable crime is that he was right.

UNIFYING ENGLISH CURRICULA AT WEST BANK UNIVERSITIES

by Daoud Kuttab

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza there are five accredited universities: Bir Zeit, Najah, Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza, as well as a number of nursing colleges, teachers colleges and vocational schools. Officially, the Council of Higher Education is the top academic body in the occupied territories responsible for overall coordination between higher education institutes — so as to unify educational programmes, avoid duplication and set overall strategy and guidelines for the local universities.

In fact, however, the council has been unable to effectively carry out this huge responsibility, and universities and higher education institutions have continued to run without any unifying or coordinating body.

Despite the fact that all financial aid to the education institutions is funnelled through the council, it has been unable to control or impose any kind of unified academic programme. Sources on the council note that some institutions bypass it and coordinate at "higher levels" outside the area. On the other hand, university officials say that the council has not provided any practical and well thought out programme that can be useful and effective for all the universities and their general needs.

Regardless of who is responsible, many Palestinian academics have decided not to wait for the Council of Higher Education to sort out its problems. Instead they have started devising and executing their own coordination formulas. These educators and members of the English language departments in the five Palestinian universities, led by Dr Hanan Mikhail, chairperson of the English department at Bir Zeit University have made initial steps towards unifying and coordinating the English department curricula and activities.

English language is vital in a university because of the high dependence of all departments on English language resources. Many courses are taught in English at the Palestinian universities. "The unifying ideas of the programme scared our administration, which likes to control everything," said one teacher.

Dr. Hanan Mikhail, chairperson of the English department at Bir Zeit University

The meeting itself was very productive. Hanan Mikhail says that the English teachers were very candid in presenting their problems and discussing ways of finding mutual solutions. The objectives of the IEDC that were discussed and agreed upon were:

* The need to work together to graduate better students.

* Cooperation in the recruitment of English faculty. The idea of unifying the recruitment process stemmed from the fact that some universities (like Bir Zeit) which normally have an excess of applicants can share the applications with schools who are short of qualified applicants.

* Reaching a unified agreement on lending faculty at times of emergency needs. (At present this takes place on a haphazard and personal-contact basis.)

* A unified interviewing process for faculty applicants from foreign countries. Often Bir Zeit professors who attend international meetings and conferences conduct interviews for their own departments. This can become unified so as to benefit all universities.

* Central curriculum and book reviewing committees to give recommendations on books being studied and to suggest new texts and reading material.

* A professional journal, and general regional seminars to discuss ways and means of combatting the present substandard level of English.

At the end of the meeting, participants were happy with the progress that had been made and another session was planned. Bir Zeit University agreed again to host the committee's session, which was held on May 20. In the meantime, the IEDC sent a letter to the Council of Higher Education outlining what went on. The council's response was very postive: it approved the committee's work and wrote to all the university administrations, encouraging them to support the work of the committee in every way possible.

With the council s blessing, the committee met, May 20, and decided on a of code of ethics which called for:

* Cooperation rather than competition;

* Mutual support;

* Sharing resources and personnel;

* Candid appraisals of the problems facing each university.

The IEDC also decided to commission a sub-committee to write a proposal for what is needed to make a good English department including student-teacher relations, facilities, administrative structures and qualifying levels of faculty.

An annual symposium for all post-secondary school teachers of English as a foreign language was tentatively planned for October. Another IDEC meeting is scheduled for June 10 at al-Najah University in Nablus.

English teachers at the various Palestinian universities are very much encouraged by the development of the joint work programme. They hope that their example could be useful and encouraging for other departments to find the means to unify their programmes. As one English faculty member said, "We cannot wait for the unity to come from above . We can start from below and show that it is much more beneficial to cooperate than to compete."

"COEXISTENCE" OFFICE MARKS NEW LOW IN ARAB–JEWISH RELATIONS

by Hanna Assadi

Arab-Jewish relations hit a new low recently with the opening of an Institute for Jewish-Arab Coexistence (IJ-AC), jointly run by the ministry of education and culture and the office of the prime minister's advisor for Arab affairs. It commenced its work by firing a Palestinian researcher because the Shin Bet (Israeli General Security Services) have in their files that he is a member of Abna' al-Balad — a "charge" he denies.

Samir Abu Shakra, 33, from Um al-Fahm in the Triangle, started work last November doing research on the image of Jews in Arabic literature and Arabs in Hebrew literature. He is an MA student of philosophy at the Hebrew University and has a background in work to further relations between the two communities. While a student at Beer Sheba University he worked on an "education for peace" programme, again specialising in literature.

The Beer Sheba researchers and the IJ-AC are both funded by the same source — the Hans Seidel foundation in West Germany. The charity is run by the extreme right-wing Christian Social Union Party. In Israel it also funds police seminars and financed the Likud 'We're on the Map' tours of settlements before the last elections, according to Abu Shakra. Becaue of the link. Abu Shakra had discussed the institute with director Gershon Baskin for several weeks before starting work.

His problems started a fortnight into the project. Baskin told him that the institute's board had decided to reinterview all candidates. Samir was then reassessed, in a 15 minute session, by a team which included the head of the Arab department of the ministry of the interior and Yehezkial Shamash of the Arab affairs office. He was told by one of his interviewers that it had gone well and that they wanted him for IJ-AC. Two days later Baskin confirmed this on the phone and told Samir to come to work. When he turned up for work, however, Samir was told by Baskin that Shamash had asked him to stop him from working because of Shin Bet disapproval.

Samir Abu Shakra /JN

Samir then began a frustrating round of public offices. He found out that the Shin Bet had labelled him "not a person to work on a coexistence project." Baskin explained that this was because of his links with Abna' al-Balad — a Palestinian progressive nationalist organisation. He later told him that he had intervened personally with Binyamin Gur Arye, the Arab advisor to Menachem Begin, who hung up on him saying, "such people don't get a chance."

Eventually Samir went to the Israeli Civil Rights Association. They took up the case and wrote to the institute's board of directors at the beginning of January. Stressing the 'coexistence' rubric of the institute, Ruth Gavison, chairperson of the ICRA, noted that there was nothing in the job Samir had applied for which would affect security or deal with classified information. She noted that the security checks, conducted only on Arabs, were discriminatory and asked if they were necessary. She said that skill was the only criterion for accepting candidates.

A reply was sent in the name of Gabriel Zeimer, Israel representative of the Hans Seidel foundation, by Elisha Peleg, his attorney. Zeimer, through Peleg, said checks were now made on all candidates and rejected demands that vetting be stopped. He said, "the concept of discrimination is artificially created by those who came tohelp on one side..."

He ended by expressing his displeasure "at your letter in particular and your way of working in general." He said ICRA's activity has "harmed the good name of the state of Israel as the protector of democracy which fights for the freedom of the individual."

Baskin is a democrat too. He told *Maariv*, in a puff-piece on the institute: "we see the roots of education for coexistence... as education for democracy."

They do not include Arabs in their definitions, however. The ICRA s letter was not even brought before the board for consideration. Baskin told *Kol Yerushalayim* that Samir was fired for political reasons.

Ruth Gavison is pessimistic about the prospects of Samir getting his job back. She called the encounter, "typical of any context in which the government is involved." She pointed out that the Shin Bet gave the say-so over any job in the education sector and that this is the explicit policy of Gur Arye.

The ICRA did not take the attack

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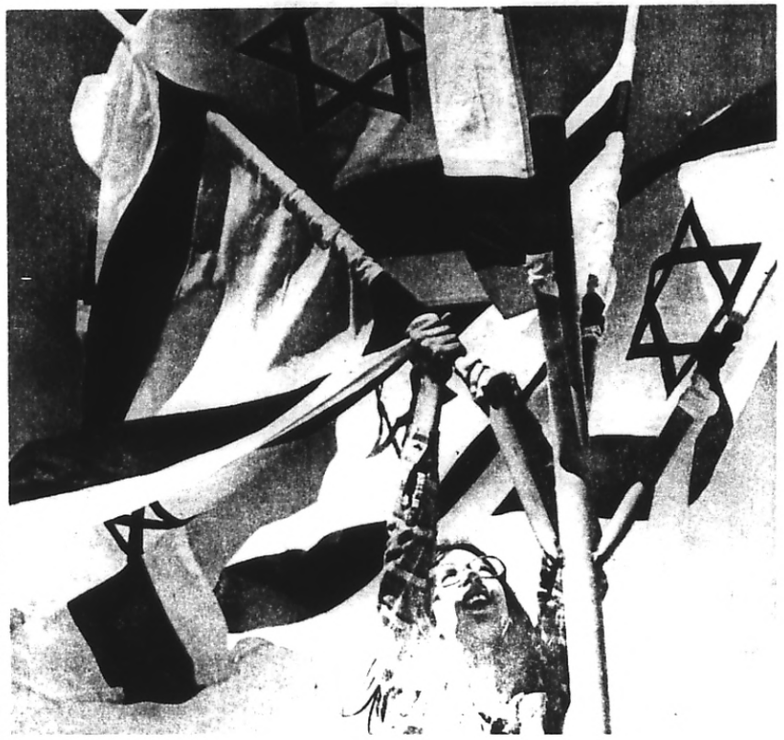
OFFICIAL EDUCATION IN ISRAEL TEACHES NATIONALISM RELIGIOUS FANATICISM AND CHAUVINISM



In Israel, schools are becoming religious schools. In every sense the curriculum inculcates nationalism in its most negative sense - a sense of superiority, separation from the world community, and total denial of the existence of the Palestinian people and their rights.

by Zipora Sharoni-Tobel
Al Ittihad

The dangerous content of the curriculum and the significant shortage of budgets for the schools make the issue of education for the next generation a cause for concern. Professor Sternhal courageously warns the Israeli public, "The argument that Jews cannot be fascist is based on demogogical and stupid premises."

Last February, the ministry of education in Israel held examinations for all the pupils in the second and third grades to check their ability in reading, writing and arithmetic. The test was conducted to prove or disprove the premise of Dr Joseph Bashay former senior researcher in the education ministry, that 20 percent of third grade pupils are not ready to start the fourth grade. Dr Bashay based his assumptions on research conducted in 80 Jewish schools by Dr Sobol Kahn (*Haaretz*, February 3, 1983).

The results of the education ministry's test proved Dr Bashay's premises. More than that, the results indicated that the situation in the Arab schools is even worse.

Data released by the Israeli army indicated that the educational level of soldiers in the last 19 years is very low, especially in Hebrew and general knowledge (*Haaretz* February 3, 1983).

Research conducted by the education ministry in 80 schools last year indicated that six percent of pupils at all grades are very weak and under the required level.

Dr Carmi Yogev, principal of Herzeliyya School in Tel Aviv, says, "80 percent of the pupils who come from the Hatikva neighbourhood don't know all the Hebrew letters, their vocabulary is limited, and they can't form sentences,' (*Maariv*, February 2, 1983).

It is not a secret, many people claim, that illiteracy is spreading and that this will harm education in general.

Elementary School Teaching and the Allocation of Resources

A group of students from Haifa interviewed pupils from Haifa and the northern region at the beginning of the academic year. Their results show that 81 percent answered that they were not happy to go back to school and that school is "boring". Why haven't the schools succeeded in getting the attention of pupils? I say the reasons are very simple: 1) the lack of physical facilities buildings, adequate classrooms, gymnasiums, laboratories, libraries, music rooms, and modern educational equipment; and 2) the curriculum its methods and contents which should deal with children's and social issues, human and universal education, and encourage creativity without rote learning and memorisation.

This is only a small portion of what should be provided. We could add more, but they would require budget and resources. In recent years, we see that the education budget has become smaller and smaller. They have cut the construction of building (Jewish pupils study in cellars, and Arab pupils who don't have cellars, study in stables); manpower has been cut (psychologists, social workers, and assistant teachers have been removed from the Jewish schools); most Arab schools have never even had these exports (because Arabs don't need them!!), and school hours have been shortened -- the list is long.

The budget is cut, and the first to suffer are the Arab kids and poor neighborhoods who have always suffered, but now the situation has become impossible. For example, 40 children study in one classroom. The priorities in the state are not well organised. A lot of money goes to the schools in the settlements, where in some cases five to eight children study in one classroom, with new buildings, new equipment and gardens. But inside Israel the budget is continually cut, and the results of this policy are pupils with very low achievement levels, and an increasing number of youths who feel frustrated and find it very difficult to get involved in society.

The question is, what is the aim of education in Israel? To produce open-minded youths, or close-minded, nationalal fanatics? The polarisation in Israel has deepened, and the Lebanon war has made it even worse.

On What Values Is the Curriculum Based?

This academic year started with the subject, "Peace for Galilee." It is unnecessary to write about this subject here – much has been said and written about it. No war in the history of Israeli wars has had debates about it like this one. Much has been written about the failure of this war from beginning to end. And I don't need to mention leftist opinion about this war.

Despite all these facts, the teachers taught according to clear orders from the ministry about this war as a "necessary" and "just" one, which saved the people of Israel." And they attempted to portray Israel as a peace-lover and the other side as 'terrorists' and murderers. They never mentioned the terror of the Israeli army which killed women and children, and nothing about the cluster and phosphorous bombs and all the other destructive means which were used by the Israeli army against the civilian population in Lebanon. They didn't mention the Palestinian people and their fighters in this programme. Nothing was said about the rights of the Palestinian people (as if only Jews have rights). Palestinians were mentioned as "sub-humans.'

This propaganda wasn't only written into the 'Peace for Galilee" programme and the official curriculum. Pupils also got it from pamphlets and flyers about war solutions in general and about this war in particular. On the other hand, public protest against the war was silenced, and people who opposed it were labelled traitors and "impatient.' And not only that, but verbal and physical violence was practiced against war protesters and MKs and senior officers in the public service attacked them. This atmosphere contributed to the chauvinist national education, and the informal education complemented the formal programmes about "Peace for Galilee."

They educate on the false premise that the interest of the government and the establishment is equal to the interest of the people. But the reality in our country is different.

More and more religious fanatic elements with a chauvinist nature influence the education in the Jewish sector in Israel.

A new experimental programme was implemented this year in Israel whose declared purpose is to encourage creativity among the pupils. Let us read from the outlines of this programme: 'The pupils will work within this programme on unusual subjects to learn how to balance alternatives and to make decisions." This programme was implemented after the 'Peace for Galilee" war. I don't think that I need to comment. It is clear in which direction they want creative energy to flow. The answer is, simply, to war. And those who think differently like *Yesh Gvul* (There is a Limit, a group of Israeli reserve officers who refuse to serve in Lebanon ed.), will find themselves in jail.

Vitamins To Strengthen the Roots

It has been decided to start in government schools this year a section on "the order of prayers." The rationale for this is as follows: "The order of the prayers is one of the central bases for understanding Jewish education" (from the official bulletin of the education ministry).

From the seventh to the 11th grades, students will have to study "Jewish values' from now on. In its official bulletin the ministry says, "The Ministry sees a significant importance in initiating educational activities whose main concern is to strengthen students' emotional identification with, and sense of belonging to the Jewish people, Jewish tradition, and Zionist values.' The purpose of this suggested programme on Jewish values" is to deepen these values and their connection with the new society. The Jewish student who confronts a problem should use Jewish resources — judgments and symbols — to solve it.

This year is the second year of the programme "One Hundred Years of Settlements", in which 'Jewish labour occupying the land" and "fighting the murderous groups' are central topics. This provides a good background for understanding what is happening today in the continuity of stealing Arab land, robbing the Beduin, evicting Arabs from Eilat, and amending the law to prevent Arabs from buying houses in Upper Nazareth and Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

If all this is not enough, there is a programme for the seventh to ninth grades in which students study about old Jewish synagogues in Israel. The course includes tours to these synagogues and to the digging sites on the West Bank, where many synagogues are to be found.

Drop by drop, they implant religious fanaticism in the students in an era in which the separation of religion and state is being increasingly recognised around the world. Few countries are to be found where relgion is taught in the schools, but in Israel, little by little, the government schools are becoming religious schools. In every sense, the curriculum inculcates nationalism in its most negative sense — a sense of superiority, separation from the world community, and total denial of the existence of the Palestinian people and their rights. All this is a crazy attempt to prove the right to possession of everything (in Palestine). And that is why they search for old synagogues, graves and stones. But what about the rights of the Arabs, the owners of the houses, the fields, the olive trees, and the graves of the fathers and grandfathers on their soil? Where are their rights in the villages and towns where they were born and worked for generations?

All of these programmes take the place of teaching human values and democracy. They replace the teaching of the neighbouring culture and respect for its rights. They replace the teaching of science and all of human knowledge, which enlarges the students' minds and helps them to become members of the community of nations. They replace teaching for a progressive, humane society.

These are the new programmes in the curriculum of the Jewish schools in the last few months. From one year to the next, the proportion of extreme national religious fanaticism becomes larger and larger, poisoning the next generations. Thus it is no wonder that more and more youth become supporters of right-wing fanaticism.

The intolerance of opinions opposed to the establishment, the rejection of criticism, the feeling of alienation from the community of nations, the hatred for the Palestinians and the portrayal of them as animals (we remember Begin's statement: "animals with two legs") — exactly as the Nazis related to the Jews all this leads to fascism. And fascism doesn t come in a day. As (Hebrew University) Professor Sternhal said in his lecture in Tel Aviv, "There is no society, social or educational group, which is immune to fascism; there is no special garden. He who says that a Jew cannot become a fascist is either a demagogue or stupid."

Two weeks ago, the education ministry held a debate about extremism in Arab schools and about ways to find its sources and eliminate it (*Al Hamishmar*, January 28, 1983). But look at whom they try to blame? This attempt reminds me of the story of a thief who tells the others: "Catch the thief — he's over there! ' It is clear to everyone that extremism is characteristic of the Jewish Israelis and not of the Arabs. Arabs are characterised by their wish for peace, progress and equality. Can the struggle for equality be called extremism? Is rejecting theft of the land discrimination, and suppression, extremism? Does the ministry really not know the true sources of extremism? You need only go to any university library and read the research of Dr Johanan Beres, Tamrin, Zahava Osterfel, Zeev Charles Greenbaum, to find out about extremism among Jews against Arabs.

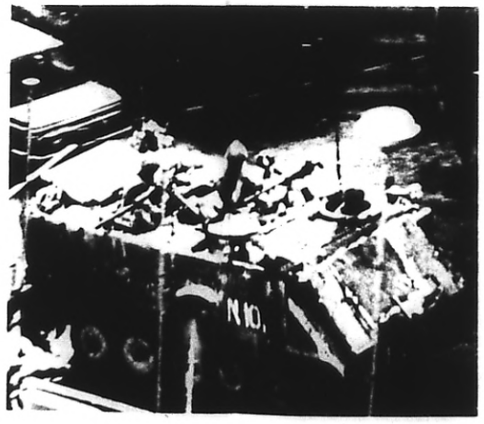
The Struggle Ahead

Torturing Palestinian prisoners, shooting women and children, attacking civilians in the occupied territories, the wounding of a 75-year-old woman by "religious' youth — all these are the fruits of 16 years of occupation evil. And things are becoming worse; the epidemic is spreading.

Rafiq Halabi (in *Koteret Rashit*, 26.1.83) quotes an Israeli officer whose name is Alex: "You have to act with a strong hand. There are two choices for life either we eliminate them or live with them. I personally hate them. They are stinky. Their culture is not ours. They live with animals in the same house. We have to make them a steam which will become gas.'

This is a very ugly and disgusting thing to say. But there are many people like this Alex, who were born and educated in Israel. Some of them were born after the occupation in 1967. They are a result of the educational experience, direct and indirect, which preached chauvinism and nationalism.

The progressive educator should warn against these phenomena, and should fight against the nationalistic and anti-democratic policy in education. This struggle is part of the general struggle against fascism which is now at the front door of our schools. We have the right to demand a better education for the children of this country. We have to demand education for human values, and the values of understanding and friendship among nations. We have to demand education for respect of the human being as human, and to educate for respect of other people and their culture, to educate for democracy and peace.



Official Israeli education consists of religious fanaticism and government propaganda: This academic year started with the subject, "Peace for Galilee" The teachers taught according to clear orders: "They attempted to portray Israel as a peace-lover and the other side as 'terrorists'... They never mentioned the terror of the Israeli army... They didn't mention the Palestinian people."

BOOKS BANNED IN THE WEST BANK

Al Fajr **continues the list of books banned in the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities as published for the first time in cumulative form by the Israeli Defence Forces, September 20, 1982, under the title** *Decrees, Orders ans Stipulations: Order Regarding Hostile Propaganda.*

The order is dated January 18, 1977 and is issued by Yehoshua Bar David, censor, who writes in the introduction: "Based on the authority granted to me in accordance with Article No 88 (A) from Defence Regulations (State of Emergency) 1945 and Article 8 regarding the prohibition of works of hostile propaganda (Judea and Samaria) No 101 for the year 1967 and as I believe that the order is necessary for purposes of security and public order, I hereby issue that following order...It is prohibited to import or print or distribute the publications listed below this order. All orders regarding the publications which were issued before the date of this order are repealed. The effective date of this order is January 26, 1976."

Title	Author	Publisher	Place of Publication
Al-'Oul	Heidar Heidar		Beirut Dar Ibn Rushd
The Political Dictionary	Ahmad Atiyatallal		Cairo Bar al-Nahda al-Arabiyyeh
Changes in the Israeli Economy	Aida Abu Haif		Beirut Arab Research and Studies Centre
The Fairy Tales of Death and Resurrection in Modern Arab Poetry	Rida Awad		Beirut Arab Studies Institute
Masonic Testimonies	Hussein Hamadi		Damascus Dar Katiba
The Modern Statement of the Arab	Haseeb Ghaleb		Beirut Maktabat al-Madarasa
The Arab Awakening A History of the Arab Nationalist Movement	George Antonius		Beirut Dar al-Elm lilmilayin
The Chest?			Beirut Dar al-Khalood
Our Culture Facing the Age	Zaki Mahmoud		Beirut Dar al-Shusook
The Arab Society	Abd al-Fattah al Seify		Beirut Abd al-Fattah al-Seify
They Dance on New Year s Eve	Ghaly Shukry		Beirut Dar al-Afaaq al-Jadida
Quick Addresses for a Murdered Homeland	Shawqi Bzii		Beirut Dar al-Adab
Sing, oh Children	Suleiman al Issa		Beirut Dar al-Adab
Palestine: Here is the Reality (4 vols.)	GG Price (Trans.) Ahmad Khalil		Egypt The General Egyptian Council for Printing and Publications Egypt
The Islamic Government	Al Haj		
Collection of Speeches, Declarations and Statements by President Gamal Abd al Nasser Vols 2 and 3	Hassan Hanafi		Cairo Ministry of National Education, Information Centre
Sawari's Groan	Ali Abdullah Khalifeh		
Education During the British Mandate	Akram Zueiter		Beirut
The Ottoman State in the Arab Countries	Hassan Halaq		Beirut
British Rule from 1918 - 1939	Walid Khalidi		Beirut Palestine Studies Centre
From Haven to Conquest	Walid Khalidi		Beirut Palestine Studies Centre
Secrets of the Other Bank	Mahmoud Qadoury		Beirut Dar al-Farabi
Studies in Arab Society	Dr Khasheh al-Mahudiri and others		Baghdad University College of Law and Politics
The Masons	Ahmad Abd al-Ghafir Attar		Mecca Union of Moslem World
September Leaves	Bassam Abu Sharif		Beirut Dar al-Talia
The Soldier Who Dreamt of White Lilies	Mahmoud Darwish		Saliva Rawd Shqeir
In Order to Liberate Palestinian Women			Information Centre of the PFLP
Tel al-Za'atar: Symbol and Legend	Ahmad al-Za'atar		Beirut PFLP
A Strategy for the Liberation of Palestine			Amman PFLP
Calamaty's Well	Faysal Horani		Beirut Dar al-Kalima
Soviet Jewry Confess	Mahmoud Tay		Beirut Dar al-Talia
International Relationships in the Qoran and Sunna	Mohammad al-Hussein		Amman The Modern Awakening Bookstore
Plastic Arts in the Arab World			Cairo The Arab Association for Education Studies and Science
Songs of Strangers	Najib al-Kilani		Beirut Dar al-Kutub
Strangers' Stories	Jamal al-Ghitani		Alexandria Radio and Television Magazine
Take Me to Beisan	Ali Kalaf		Beirut Dar Ibn Khaldoun
Studies in the Geography of the Moslem World	Jusra al-Jawhary and Mohammad al Zokha		Alexandria University House
Kufr Qassem	Assem al-Jundy		Beirut Dar Ibn Khaldoun
The Palestinian Working Class and the Unionist in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	Mustafa Jaffal		Beirut Dar Ibn Khaldoun
Carter and the Middle East Setlement	Taher Abd al-Hakim		Beirut Dar Ibn Khaldoun
Nuclear Weapons and the Arab - Israeli Conflict	Salman Salman		Beirut Dar Ibn Khaldoun
The Nile is in Danger	Kamil Zuhairy		Beirut Dar Ibn Khaldoun
Palestinians in Lebanon	Muin Mahmoud		Beirut Dar Ibn Khaldoun
The Encyclopaedia of Signs	Fathi Yakun		Beirut Dar al-Risaleh
Al-Tibeh 86	Mohammad Qutob		Cairo Dar al-Ansar
Songs of Victory	Fakhry Butrus		Cairo Akhbar al-Yom Institute
The Fall of Unreality	Kamal Sa ad		Beirut
An Egyptian Woman Outside the Country	Sakina al-Sadat		Beirut Modern Bookstore
Exodus From the Dead Sea	Iz al-Din al-Manasra		PLO
Bajes Abu Atwan Plants Grape Vines	Iz al-Din al Manasra		PLO
Oh! Hebron Grapes	Iz al-Din al-Manasra		PLO
The Jarash Moon Was Sad	Iz al-Din al-Manasra		PLO
The Fourth National Conference of the Lebanese Communist Party	The Central Committee Report (June 1979)		Pamphlets of the Lebanese National Party
Decisive National and Patriotic Battles	George Hawi		Beirut Dar al Faraby
The Complete Works of Abd al-Rahim Mahmoud	Dr Kamel al-Sawafiri		Beirut Dar al-Awdeh
Who Governs Washington and Moscow?	Benjamin Friedman and Denise Fahy		Beirut Dar al-Nafa'es
Israeli Spies and the Six Day War	Zvi Eldovy and Gerald Belinger		Lebanon Ghassan al-Nafaly
Moslems. . .The Jews are Coming	Mohammad Abd al-Aziz Mansour		Egypt Dar al-I tissam
Palestinian Folklore and Classes	Ali Khalili		Beirut Dar al-Adab
The Literature of War	Najah al-Attar and Hanna Mina		Beirut Dar al-Adab
Hunters on a Narrow Street	Jabra Ibrahim Jabra		Beirut Dar al-Adab
The Road to the Other Tent	Radwan Nafal		Beirut Dar al-Adab
The Islamic History	Ibrahim al-Shreiqi		Mecca
The Unknown Soldier	Mohammad al Abashi		Cairo Dar al-Ma aref
The Battle of Islam and Capitalism	Sayyed Qutob		Beirut Dar al-Sharq
The Only Road in the Present Leap of Events	Mohammad Said and Ramadan al-Manouty		Beirut Dar al-Risalah
Omar Appears in Jerusalem	Najib al-Kilani		Beirut Dar al-Risalah
Enlightened Words	Mohammad al Majdoub		Beirut Dar al-Risalah
Commitment in Arabic Poetry	Ahmad Abu Haqa		Beirut Dar Elm lilmilayin
Arar Poet of Jordan	al-Badawi al-Mulatham		Beirut Dar al-Qalam
The Stories of Suhail Idris	Suhail Idris		Beirut Dar al-Adab
Literary Cases and Stands	Suhail Idris		Beirut Dar al-Adab
In Order Not to be Deceived	Abd al-Wadood Shalaby		Beirut Dar al-Shurouq
The City of a Moslem	And al-Salam Khalil		Tripoli Libya al-Nur Bookstore
Nature and Human Geography	Yusra Jawhary		Alexandria al-Ma'aref Institute
The Screaming Rooster	Zein al-Husseini		Beirut Dar al-Fata al-Arabi
Mohammad and the Opposing Forces	Mohammad Khalqallah		Cairo Anglo-Egyptian Bookstore
The Road to the Return of the Caliphate and the Resurrection of the Islamic Nation	Mohammad Radwan		Cairo Dar al Ansar
Beit al-Maqdes A City for Religion	Muin Ahmad Mahmoud		Beirut Dar al-Sadeq

Palestinians... are the first Arabs

by Nizar Qabani

Nizar Qabani, the Syrian poet, is well-known in the Arab world as the poet of 'women and love'. A writer for two decades, Qabani has published dozens of poetry collections. His potitical works came after 1967 with poems praising the Nasser regime in Egypt.

His poetry deals with many social themes particularly criticism of the traditional mentality and the blind belief in fate. Qabani also attacked in his poems the Arab oil sheikhs.

After the death of his wife Balqis in an expolsion at the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut in Beirut in 1980, his elegy to her was published in many Arab literary magazines and is considered a classic.

The first of the Arabs... are Palestinians
and the last of the Arabs... are Palestinians
and between them there is nobody and there is nothing
the first word in Arab history begins with the letter 'P'
and the last word ends with the letter 'P'
and between the two Ps there is a deep,
deep hole, that ends with the death of
Arab generosity by complete, not just half, paralysis
and the departure of the PLO fighters from Beirut.

Beirut was their great prize
as it was our great exposure
They took their prize and left singing
and we stayed down in the ruins, disintegrated like
dead fish.

They carried the revolution's tree on their shoulders
to plant it in their new exiles
and we carried our funerals on our shoulders
we didn't find anywhere between the
Gulf and the ocean... someone to read the Qoran
over our souls or a tomb to receive our bones.
What are the Palestinians doing now?
They carry their sorrow... their happiness... and
their disappointment. They travel to the next
Arab period of oppression.
They travel from deception to deception
from blackmail to blackmail
from hypocrisy to hypocrisy
from contractor to contractor
from briefcase retailer to wholesale dealer
and from a small family jail to a bigger family jail...

and when they are in the middle of the sea...
and when they are close to shores of Cyprus
they throw the sacks of false Arab promises into the sea
and their remains of artificial sympathy...
the family photo album from the eldest
grandfather... to the youngest
grandson... as they cast down the
Arabic language that lost its nouns,
verbs, and pronouns. For it is no
longer of any use — except for writ-
ing comic songs and monologues.
They go back to their ships' decks and
empty their bullets in the head of the
Khalifah (al-Mu'tasem) who they had asked
by telephone to come and save them. But
he didn't come and they asked the khalifs... one after another, for
help — they ignored their shame and called for the Red Cross to help
for the Red Army, for the Red Crescent.
Thinking that these did not understand, they asked for an interpreter
to translate between them and the Arabs... so they sent them...
Philip Habib.

* * * * * * * * *

Palestinians... left Beirut and the Arabs
felt a sense of relief
some of them concealed their inner happiness...
and didn't have the moral courage to
express their feelings.
The eyes of others exposed them — no longer
able to hide their great happiness.
Others decided to celebrate the joyful occasion
in an international way.
So they slaughtered lambs on the bows of the ships which
took them to exile and broke a bottle
of champagne on its stern
and hired a first-class dancer to celebrate the great departure
Some of them celebrated the departure day
like a national feast... during which government
offices... the banks, the schools and
public institutes are closed, and as when we celebrated
the evacuation of the British and French armies
from the area after the second world war.

Palestinians travel to Greece... Where Christo
*has more sympathy than Abd al-Mu'een **
*Karamanlis is more graceful than Abu Latif ***
*Theodoras has more forgiveness than Abu Ghaffar ****

And the Greek Zorba... is more Arab
*than Muhi al-Din Ibn Arabi *****
They travel from orphanage to orphanage
from sordidness to sordidness
from Sidon's sea and Tyre to the
*sea of darkness ******
from an exclamation mark to a question mark
and from the one metre long stake to a kilometre long stake.

* * * * * * * * *

By the departure of the Palestinians to their new fates, the most healthy,
the brave and mobile and the most active part
of the Arab nation depart and
the most sick and paralysed organs remain.
The creators of the dream leave, and those that do not dream stay
and they think of nothing but ruling and dominance.
The defenders of the honour of the land leave
and those who peel onions
in the kitchen of defeat remain.
The owners of vision and insight leave
and the smokers of hashish stay
the fighters leave and the deserters stay
those who embrace their guns and sleep leave
and those who embrace their slave girls and snore stay
those who carry weapons leave
and those who carry Samsonite briefcases stay
and take commission on every particle of sand, on every
tree and every child they sell of the children of this homeland.
The makers of history leave and those who don't
care about anything of history except their personal history stay, and they are concerned only about their own age.
Those who catch the embers leave
and those who clutch the nations necks stay
those who shoot fire at the frontline
leave and those who shoot fire at their
citizens from the television screens remain.
Those who were writing history books leave
and those who sign cheque books remain
those who count every night the list
of their dead leave and those who calculate
the interest on their investment and their exchange balances stay
those men of anger leave and the money changers,
the brokers, the political contractors and the itinerant dealers in principles stay.
The men leave to the war... and the cavedwellers stay
*the Seven Sleepers ****** in their beds asking, and*
twitching the toes of their feet... and
making love with their women in alphabetical order
those who were playing in the fire
of the stars leave and (sorry for my impoliteness)
those who play with their balls, stay.

* * * * * * * * *

Palestinians travel... and with them goes
the most youthful and blossoming of revolutions
But after them nobody will rebel against
anything and never think of
the murdered taking revenge
or the innocent returning to dignity
or the slave capturing freedom
after them... the order of things will
stay as it was
the system of thought as it was
the exploitative law as it was
and the sores of the whips on our backs as they were
after them nobody will have the courage
to throw stones at Israel, or
a rose, or rub the kohl from its eyes,
because those who were doing that... are already in the middle of the sea.

By the breaking of the Palestinians' sword in Beirut
— *Arab time breaks*
— *Arab days stop moving*

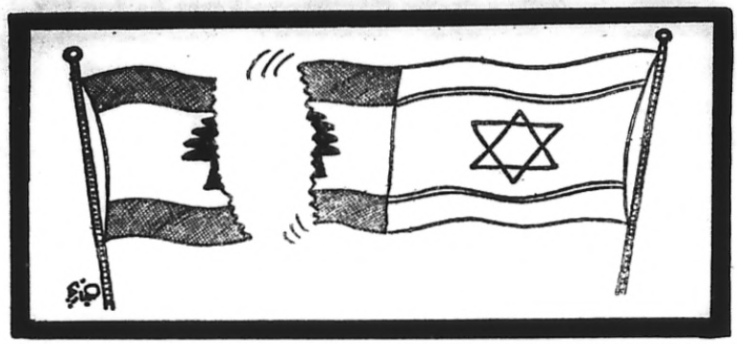
There will be no Friday... and no Wednesday
There will be no Summer... and no Winter
There will be no wheat harvest... and no dignity
By the absence of the Palestinian sun...
— *the Arab world enters a complete eclipse...*
— *and the revolution's milk dries*
— *and its children die.*

** One of the 100 names of God in Islam, literally: the father of the helper*
*** The slave of kindness*
**** The slave of the forgiver*
***** The recreator of Arab-begotten religions*
****** A term from the Middle Ages for the mystery of the Atlantic Ocean*
******* A reference to the original seven members of the Arab League*

(Translation: Al Quds December, 1982)

Translated by Muhib Abu Suriyyeh

WINDOW ON THE ARAB PRESS



The after-shock of the US sponsored Israeli Lebanese agreement throughout the Arab world, and its effects on the political map of the Middle East was the main focus of Palestinian papers published in the occupied territories this week.

Developments in the Beqa'a, with various reports of a crisis inside Fatah forces, was given prominence by the widely circulated Al Quds daily.

Al Fajr daily ran a front page, red banner story May 25 with interviews with local Palestinian national figures, strongly denouncing Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's interference in Palestinian affairs. The banner also noted West Bank and Gaza figures' absolute support for the PLO.

Lebanon's Fate

Yesterday in Khalde and Kiryat Shemona the agreement ending the state of war between Lebanon and Israel was signed, and was described by political observers as less than a peace agreement and more than a mere stillness, and thus Lebanon became the second Arab country, after Egypt, to sign such an agreement with Israel out of what, traditionally, is known as the Arab confrontation and consensus.

The event aroused, as usual, a new wave of disagreement, and deviants among the Arab countries. There was disparity in reactions between honest support, absolute rejection and intentional or unintentional refraining from taking absolutely any stand. This disagreement was more proof, if there was need for it of the regression of the Arab nations' strength, in situations that demand verbal consensus, the unity of aim, rapprochement of views, not to mention congruence. Lebanon was, and still is, suffering from Israeli occupation, and this is a fact nobody denies. It has achieved, after hard negotiations, in which the US took part, an agreement that announces the withdrawal of Israeli forces. Around the conference table Israel had demands as well as Lebanon. And the American participation was for aims and purposes which promote its specific strategic advantages.

AL QUDS
May 18

American Pawns

US Secretary of State George Shultz announced yesterday that the lifting of the ban on sending warplanes to Israel is near. A couple of days ago a secret agreement between the US and Israel, parallel to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, was revealed. And a week before that, it was announced that Israel had received technological aid for the production of war material.

The ministers of the Arabian Gulf Cooperation Council meet at this time to congratulate the parties involved in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. We hear justifications concerning Lebanese negotiators from most Arab capitals but we don't hear anybody speaking about American and Israeli gains. We didn't hear anybody discussing the fate of the Palestinian people in Lebanon. We don't hear that anybody is really concerned about understanding the Syrian-Palestinian stand.

We are talking about an Arab world in which the majority of the regimes are nothing but chess pawns moved by American politicians.

AL SHAAB
May 20

Why Nablus?

To hear of Nablus is not the same as hearing from Nablus. On our visit to the town we were happy to be in it, yet worried about its state. If the economic situation is bad then it is not only restricted to Nablus, but in Nablus it is clearer, like the political efforts making the distinction between politics and economics, and the distinction between internal and external goals.

The postponing of the meeting which was to take place Thursday afternoon, because of the possiblities and rumours of clashes preceeding it, means stone-throwing is wrong, in spite of the fact that everyone says there are no splits and everything is calm.

Nablus being the key to the West Bank, what happens in it affects the rest of the West Bank.

Another meeting will be called to replace the cancelled one, within the next two weeks, which means that it is everyone's responsibility to work without stopping towards a united national position, protecting the dear town from what is planned for it. The issue is not personal surely, as everyone knows, for everyone is agreed upon resolving the town's cares in a national, beneficial manner.

Thus we applaud our brothers in Nablus, hoping they will prove our trust in them and their townsmen. The national responsibility is for all the West Bank.

We are sure our brothers in Nablus will protect the rights of the townsmen from one side, and the political role played by Nablus, on the other.

AL MITHAQ
May 21

Arab Silence

The American administration's decision to lift restrictions on the supply of F-16 planes to Israel is but the latest incidence of US-Israeli collaboration to neutralise Palestinian aspirations and drag the Middle East into another war.

The American move comes at a particularly critical moment, with increasing evidence of Israeli military preparations, coordinated with the US, to launch an attack against Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

For the US, the Palestinian equation still proves to be the most difficult to unravel in the overall US formula for the Middle East.

While the true nature of US aggression is becoming clearer day by day, the Arab world satisfies itself with futile threats and empty rhetoric betraying the impotence of Arab leaders.

There can be no *pax americana* in the region — the only peace that the Middle East will ever enjoy can be achieved when the rights of the Palestinian people have been ensured and this people holds to its aspiration to establish its own form of government over its own land.

AL FAJR
May 21

The Prize for Withdrawal

The Israeli forces invaded Lebanon and occupied one-third of its land. The United Nations Security Council issued two consecutive resolutions, numbers 805 and 905, demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. In that case, Israeli withdrawal was the request of the Lebanese people and should have been carried through a long time ago. If we want to be precise about it, the Israeli invasion should have not taken place originally, although Israel constantly repeated that the invasion was not against Lebanon or the Lebanese people.

At first, Israel agreed to withdraw only if Syrian and Palestinian troops also withdrew. It is strange to know that now the withdrawal will take place, after it receives it's paycheck from the US — and Washington is convinced to pay the price. After all, how else could they lift the ban on giving Israel F-16 aircrafts? The question is: Should Israel get a price or prize for an action which the whole world asked them to do?

AL QUDS
May 22

Higher Education

One of the greatest achievements of the people in the occupied Arab territories is the increase of college graduates, despite the difficult period in which we have lived since 1967. Another achievement is the establishment of universities and academic institutions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These universities take the responsibility for giving our students the chance to learn on their own soil, instead of having to leave the country in order to continue their education.

A great amount of care is given to protecting our universities from any obstacles or problems which would lead to their failure. We tried more than once to enforce their protection by actions rather than words. All parties concerned with the universities in the West Bank don't hesitate to show concern and support for maintaining stability in the universities. Yet concern and talk cannot take the place of action. And action is what is needed in order for our universities to make it through this difficult period.

The latest problem the universities face is the decision of the Islamic Board of Trustees at Gaza University to freeze the activity of the elected workers committee — a decision which resulted in wide protests from the workers.

We now ask: Is it fair for some of our universities to be affected by such social sectors? Is it fair for the particular frame of mind in some universities to be dictatorial and unnegotiable?

We hope that all national parties concerned will try to cooperate and maintain stability in our universities — otherwise they will always be overpowered and subjected to outside influence.

AL FAJR
May 22

Census Termed Racist

Local council heads, meeting in Shafa 'Amr May 21, called on Palestinians inside the green line' to write in their nationality on current Israeli census forms, which they term 'racist' because it classifies the population according to religion only.

The chairman of the Galilee and Triangle Arab village councils and the Committee for the Defence of the Land, along with several Israeli Knesset members (including the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality), objected to Question 7 (A) which requests that religion be specified: *Are you a Jew a Muslim, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic, Christian, Druze or other?* The inference, they said, divides Arabs into sects and denies their nationality. The local leaders suggested that 'Arab' be written in place of 'other" for the 10-year census.

Tawfiq Zayyad, mayor of Nazareth, sent a letter May 21 to Moshe Zikoron, Israeli supervisor of population, protesting the type of census questions and rejecting the labelling of Arabs as sects and religious groups.

In his letter, Zayyad said, "After receiving samples of the 1983 census forms, we protest several questions that harm relations between the two peoples and deny the existence of the Arab people in the country." Zayyad said in his letter that the articles were congruent with the spirit of the policy of annexing occupied land.

Zayyad also protested against the wording "according to the present borders" which is incorporated in the question enquiring about the address of the resident.

Safwan Fahoum secretary to Zayyad told *Al Fajr* that the term is used to mean that any land controlled by Israeli soldiers is part of Israel. The census forms will be distributed over one month, beginning May 23, to Palestinian residents of occupied East Jerusalem, to Syrian residents of the occupied Golan, and to Israeli settlers in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, as well as to all those living within Israel's 1948 borders.

The census form contains 28 general questions. Another sample containing more detailed questions will be distributed to 20 percent of the residents.

According to Israeli law, residents of Israel are obligated to answer the quesitons. Jerusalem residents must also reply. Fahoum said there are fears among Arab residents that the completed forms might be transferred to the department of taxes or to the intelligence services.

In a Q and A interview with the Israeli government's Arabic newspaper *al-Anba'*, Zikoron said the census form is identical to the one used in the 1961 and 1972 census-taking. No mention of 'Arab' was made on the forms, Zikoron said, to avoid controversy over nationality. "The Arab in our country considers himself either Israeli, Arab or Palestinian. Some consider themselves only Arab. The same is true of Druze some say they are Arab, some Druze. Some Jews consider themselves Canaanites... You can't determine the number of Arabs by such questions." In the last census 10 years ago there was a population of 4,300,000, in Israel, 16 percent of whom were Palestinians.

The Orthodox Jewish community in Jerusalem's Mea Shanim quarter have refused to cooperate with the census takers. Neturei Karta, the anti-Zionist movement's rabbinate, ordered their thousands of followers not to answer the census questions for religious reasons "based on the scriptures and Talmud." The announcement came in wall posters.

Galilee Councils Protest Annexation

Over 40 Arab village local councils in Galilee and the Triangle struck May 25 for two hours protesting the annexation of 180,000 dunums of their land to the Israeli Misgav regional council in Western Galilee, for the exclusive use of Israeli settlemets there. A general strike has been called for June 7, and a mass demonstration before the Israeli Knesset for July 9. The employees of the local councils left their offices for two hours 10-12 am. The predominately Druze villages and the council of Eblin, Jaljolia, She'eb and Fasota did not participate in the strike which had been called by Arab local councils, the Committee for Defence of Land and four members of the Israeli Knesset in a meeting in Shafa 'Amr May 21.

Four months ago 180.000 dunums of Arab land in the Galilee were annexed to Jewish regional council of Misgav, setting the stage for complete expropriation, Arab Galileeans say.

A special Knesset Committee to look into Palestinian objections to the move toured 10 settlements and one Arab town in Acre district, Maid al Kurum,last month but did not visit any Arab village. The committee's reports did not meet the demands of the Arab local councils, according to Ibrahim Nimr Hussein, the chairman of Shafa Amr local council. He told *Al Fajr* that the Knesset Committee rescinded the annex of a few dunums here as a means to calm the Arab council protest. 'The report is not satisfactory at all,' he said. Nimr pointed out that the residents of the Misgav settlements is only 2000 while the number of the Arabs in the 18 villages whose lands were annexed are more than 100,000.

Golan Druze demonstrate outside the High Court in Jerusalem, 1981

GOLAN RESIDENTS MUST CARRY ISRAELI IDS

The Israeli High Court in Jerusalem turned down the demand, May 22, of residents in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights not to be forced to carry Israeli identity cards.

The three-judge court threw out the idea that the extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights means that the Golan Heights is a part of Israel or is annexed to Israel. The High Court considered that "the law must be applied to all residents in Israel and the administered areas, including the Golan Heights," and that the imposition of identity cards on the residents of the Golans Height is "a technical issue which is necessary to running the affairs of the local residents in administrated territories." Avidor Feldman, an Israeli lawyer who represented 12 Golan residents, told *Al Fajr* that the High Court in its discussions and verdict avoided the main issue, that is, the nationality of the 15,000 Syrian Druze in the Golan Heights and regarded only the technical issue of implementing Israeli law.

Twelve leaders of the Golan Heights who were arrested during the open strike under the administrative order applied to the High Court in January 1982 and the High Court began hearing the case in April 1982.

The residents of the Golan Heights held an open strike for five months protesting the virtual annexation of the Golan Heights to Israel. On July 19, residents decided to suspend their strike after Galilee Druze leaders said that the government would negotiate with the Druze community regarding their demands.

Residents of the Golan were promised on the eve of the strike's suspension distinctive identity cards with the term Arab next to their nationality. Other conditions — that their ownership of the land is indisputable, no Israeli interference with residents' water source, open bridges with Syria, freedom to sell local produce to Syria, no transfer of land in times of war and peace — have not been fulfilled.

Taibeh Resident Denied Medical Treatment

The High Court of Justice in Jerusalem decided to postpone the discussion of the appeal of Saleh Baransi, a prominent nationalist from Taibeh village in the Triangle, against the authorities' refusal to allow his release from town arrest for medical treatment. The court said it must be heard by three judges and in the presence of the legal advisor in Jerusalem. Saleh Baransi appealed to the High Court through his lawyers Ibrahim Nassar and Said Attili two weeks ago to be treated at Makassed Hospital in Jerusalem.

The Israeli authorities have repeatedly turned down similar requests. On May 12 Saleh Baransi appealed to the High Court for an order *nisi* from the court to be allowed to receive treatment.

continued from page 7

"COEXISTENCE"

on their organisation lying down. They complained against Peleg to the ethics committee of the Israeli Bar Association. A second letter to Zeimar, in which they took issue with Peleg's assertion that private employers have total discretion over how they hire, has been unanswered since March. They consider this impolite, while acknowledging that the IJ-AC has no legal obligation to answer them. They consider now applying to the ministries where board members are employed for satisfaction.

The Arab advisor at the prime minister's office controls the general blacklist of Palestinians through the "Information Centre-Arab Branch", which has liason with the Shin Bet. This list is avaliable to both government and private employers. People on the list are not admitted to teaching seminaries and cannot work as teachers. According to Ian Lustick, who has written extensively on the methods Israel uses to control Palestinians, it is sometimes used to punish whole villages. According to *Kol Yerushalayim* it was the fact that Samir is from Um al-Fahm that first aroused Shamash's suspicions.

The IJ-AC board's Arab members includes only people affiliated to either the Labour Party or Likud. According to Samir, no Arab has been appointed as a group leader.

So Samir Abu Shakra can forget about employment in government or quasi-government offices. The contempt the IJ-AC showed for the ICRA speaks volumes for their work. There are rumours that they may be the final home for books looted from the Palestine Research Centre, Beirut, last September an act which contravenes the Geneva Conventions.

After discussing the case, Gavison, commenting on its significance for Jewish-Arab relations, said, "they are in bad shape."

THE BITTER YEAR:

Arabs Under Israeli Occupation in 1982

The Bitter Year is a report on Israeli violations of human rights in occupied Lebanon, West Bank/Gaza and the Golan Heights.

The report also examines Israel's failure to comply with international conventions and treaty obligations and agreements with the U.S. government.

The Bitter Year was prepared by the Research Institute of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, under the direction of James Zogby, Executive Director and Eric Hoogland, Research Coordinator. 276 pages. $5.00

Available from: Research Institute, 1731 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20009

WEEKLY REVIEW

One of the Razem brothers stands over the rubble of his Hebron house. It was demolished by Israeli military authorities, May 18/SF

May 18 1983

TEACHERS' PAY DOWN

JERUSALEM — Teachers at Israel's government-run schools in the West Bank have submitted another petition, their fourth in recent months, to the education office, asking for higher pay.

The petitioners point out that a recent pay hike did not keep in step with the soaring cost of living index, and its gains were virtually wiped out after only 10 days.

They ask for a more faithful preservation of the nexus to enable their salaries to match or cover monthly living costs.

US STUDENTS HERE

JERUSALEM — A 25-member delegation of American students which just ended a two-week visit here, expressed profound appreciation of the justice of the Palestinian cause. The delegation, which included several teachers, had participated in a cooperative work camp at Bir Zeit and performed voluntary work in a number of villages and refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank.

The delegation met with members of the Committee of Solidarity with Bir Zeit University and received detailed reports on the aims of the committee and the troubled state of affairs at the university, which has been repeatedly harassed by Israeli authorities.

TICKETED

JERUSALEM — The Old City's Damascus Gate witnessed a spate of raids on jaywalkers by overzealous policemen who took great delight in handing out tickets. Some of the jaywalkers joined in the fun — with their fists. However, no injuries were reported.

BZU ROADBLOCKED

BIR ZEIT — The Israeli authorities put a roadblock on the road to BZU delaying students returning home from their lectures. Representatives of the Israeli Peace Now movement were in the university. They had come to BZU for May 15 celebrations. The roadblock prevented others from the movement from arriving at the university.

COURT ACTION

NABLUS — The military court here sentenced four youths from Balata camp after finding them guilty of joining the PLO and killing someone and conspiring to kill another along with car burning. Iyad Shakir was sentenced to seven years, Riyad Abdullah Jibriel Beshawi was sentenced to six years, Mohammad Aarayish to two-and-a-half years and Mahmoud Haeti to 10 months.

The court also sentenced a fifth Balata resident, Jamal Yousif Adris, Slean, a Bir Zeit University student, to six months imprisonment with 18 months suspended and fined him IS20,000 after accusing him of instigating demonstrations during the last Palestinian National Council meeting.

May 19, 1983

New Land Grab

NABLUS — The Israeli authorities have new methods of announcing the seizure of vast areas of land within the municipal borders of Nablus. A bulletin published by an Israeli officer in charge of transportation in an Israeli paper stated the expropriation of the land and gave until May 25 for any objections concerning the matter.

The owner of the land received an order *nisi* from the Israeli High Court which prevents the authorities from tampering with the land in any way before the stated time period is over.

NEW CAMPS IN LEBANON

BEIRUT — International news agencies reported that two huge Israeli military camps have been established recently east and south of the municipal sportsfield close to the Awali River Bridge, south of Sidon.

The first camp is located across a roadblock made by Haddad militias. The second camp is 500 metres from the first and is located on Sidon municipal property.

BOMB DEFUSED

BEIRUT — Israeli sources announced the defusing of an explosive device in the village of Habush, south of the city of Nabatiyeh in Lebanon. Sources say that the device was located on a side street in the village.

DOCTOR OUSTED

RAMALLAH — Dr. Hussein Obeid, director of public health in the West Bank, received a notice from the head of the 'civil administration' stating that he is dismissed as of today.

The notice came after a month of threats because of the stand taken by the public health committee, headed by Dr Obeid, concerning the recent mass poisoning in the West Bank.

Obeid announced that he will do everything within the law to get the order cancelled.

WOMEN IMPRISONED

The military court in Ramallah ordered the release of Anisa Abdullah, 23 years of age and the mother of three children, from Ain-Beit Alma' refugee camp on IS10,000 bail. She was detained for 10 days along with her sister, Arbiya Abutlanieh, 19 who is still being detained for further questioning.

STONES

RAMALLAH — Stones were thrown at an Israeli vehicle on al-Mughtaribin Street in Ramallah. Its windows were smashed. The Mis al-Rim Cafe and al-Salon al-Akhda were ordered closed by the military.

SETTLER DEMO

GAZA — Hundreds of angry Israeli settlers descended on Gaza to protest the assassination attempts against Jewish settlers in the Strip.

The settlers, most of them from Netivot, held a memorial service for the two murdered Jews following which they tried to attack Gazans and vandalise property in retaliation. They were prevented from entering the city by large concentrations of police and troops.

Press reports indicated that members of the extreme right-wing "Kach" (Thus) movement participated in the raid on Gaza.

ABU JIHAD WANTS MOVEMENT

AMMAN — Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad) member of the central committee of Fatah, has called for a rapid Arab "movement" in the Middle East.

Speaking at a press conference here, where he arrived on an unannounced visit, Abu Jihad called for prompt action, "on all levels," to review and re-evaluate the current state of affairs in the area.

He said the purpose of his supprise visit was to study the situation only. He dismissed the possibility of another visit to Jordan by PLO Chief Yasir Arafat, "at the moment," for a further round of meetings with King Hussein.

SARTAWI REMEMBERED

A memorial service for slain Palestine Liberation Organisation member Issam Sartawi was held at his birthplace, the village of Sarta, to mark the traditional 40th day of mourning following Sartawi's assassination in Portugal.

The service was attended by representatives of various Palestinian national circles in the West Bank and the Triangle.

HOUSE ARREST

HEBRON — The Hebron military court has sentenced Abd al-Hadi Khatib to three years in prison, suspended, for contravening a house arrest order. He was also fined IS10,000.

SUMMER VISITS

TULKARM — There has been a change in the implementation of Israel's "summer visits" scheme. A stay permit will now be limited to three-months only and will not be extended beyond that, a reversal of Israel's former policy.

Local residents can apply for permits to allow anybody from abroad to visit the country for the three-month period from June 1 to September 30.

007

JERUSALEM — Israel has developed a new weapon to combat demonstrations: an armoured vehicle which can effectively disperse demonstrators at the touch of a button.

The car, produced at the Upper Nazareth car plant, is equipped with a TV camera to photograph demonstrators for later identification, as well as a water cannon. It can also fire tear gas grenades at demonstrators. It is also supplied with fire-fighting equipment, and can reach a top speed of 100 kilometres per hour.

May 20 1983

NO PASSAGE

Police have been setting up roadblocks this week in the Triangle and conducting intensive searches, stopping all vehicular traffic at the entrances to the villages and subjecting passengers to often humiliating treatment.

The police measures come in the wake of a grenade-throwing incident last week. Labourers are being singled out for special attention and there have been reports of police brutality.

VIGILANTISM REPORT

JERUSALEM — The committee headed by Deputy Attorney General Yehudit Karp to look into instances of settler vigilantism had compiled 70 files, in a comprehensive report which was unknown to Defence Minister Moshe Arens until last week.

Karp, who has since resigned from the committee in protest at the lack of any police action, said more than two-thirds of the files had still not been exhaustively investigated.

In most cases, Arab nationals had withdrawn their charges following intimidation by Jewish vigilantes.

The report points out that Jewish settlers refuse to give evidence in West Bank courts, and severely criticises police indifference.

CAMP SEMI-CURFEW

HEBRON — Israeli troops sealed the two main roads in the Palestinian refugee camp at al-Arroub, near Hebron, which feeds traffic into the main Jerusalem-Hebron artery. Traffic has now been rerouted through another village.

The measure follows a recent attempt by Israeli settlers at Kiryat Arba at the entrance to Hebron, to raid the camp in retaliation for alleged stone-throwing attacks against Israeli vehicles.

SWEITAT RELEASED

JERUSALEM — The chairman of Bir Zeit University's student council has been released on bail after being tortured and having his arm broken. Nayef Sweitat was ordered to post bail of

IS30 000 before being released. The district attorney claimed Sweitat was in possession of illegal literature.

TOO CLOSE

JERUSALEM — Israeli bulldozers are digging away at another location beneath the historic walls of the Old City of Jerusalem.

The dig, whose purported aim is to excavate an ancient cave buried under the walls has now moved to Herod s Gate. It is feared that continued digging may cause sections of the 500-year-old walls to collapse.

May 21, 1983

VANDAL ARRESTED

HEBRON - A 14-year-old Israeli youth from Kiryat Arba was arrested after he was caught destroying the tyres of Arab-owned vehicles in Hebron. He was accused of destroying a falafel stand in the city along with three other youths. Police are investigating.

SOLDIERS CAPTURED

TEL AVIV — Israel Radio announced that two Israeli Druze soldiers stationed in the Shouf in Lebanon were detained by progressive Lebanese forces and handed over to Syria. The station announced that this incident occurred months ago and has just been reported. (see *Al Fajr* 158)

ARROUB CURFEWED

HEBRON Israeli authorities placed a curfew on Arroub refugee camp near Halhoul, after demonstrators hurled stones at Israeli military vehicles.

NO GO FOR NABULSIS

NABLUS — Israeli authorities turned back all travellers who are Nablus residents from the Damiya Bridge.

KURD COME HOME!

JERUSALEM Lawyer Lea Tsemel received a notice allowing the well-known Palestinian artist, Mustafa Kurd, to return to his homeland and place of birth — Jerusalem. The lawyer has been petitioning for two years to allow his return. The artist was deported from the country in 1978 and has lived in West Germany since then. His arrival is expected within the next month.

May 22. 1983

VANDALISM

JERUSALEM - Unidentified vandals paid a visit to a convent run by German nuns in Jerusalem. Police said the vandals attacked and heavily damaged a statue set up in the courtyard of the convent. This is the latest in a series of anti-Christian incidents in Jerusalem.

NEW SETTLEMENTS

JERUSALEM The Israeli ministerial committee for settlements has decided to establish two new settlements within the green line'.

The committee has also decided to set up three other military outposts, one of them near Eilat, on the Israeli-Egyptian border, to be developed later into full-fledged settlements.

The committee is expected to give the green light for these three at its next meeting. Some 450 Jewish families will form the nucleus of the planned settlements.

NOW! HEBRON TAX RAIDS

HEBRON - Israeli customs officers have been raiding construction projects in and around Hebron in a bid to impose higher taxes on contractors. This has raised an outcry in the building industry, especially against the background of a stagnant economy and soaring prices, coupled with the creeping devaluation of the Israeli shekel and constantly escalating taxation.

Several commercial businesses have been forced to close down in the city. The economic malaise has seen the Jordanian dinar, still legal tender in the West Bank, being traded at IS128 against the official quote of IS121.

WATER GRABBING

JERUSALEM Israel intends to divert the waters of the Yarmuk River to Israeli settlements in the south of the Golan Heights. The National Water Authority, MEKOROT, which has been prospecting for water in the area, has reported that the quantity of water it has discovered in the past year at al-Himma, opposite the Jordan-Israel border, has been "substantial."

MEKOROT said the rate of flow of water on the Israeli side of the border is estimated at 200 cubic metres per hour.

Last week, Jordan began digging for water in an area on its side of the border, opposite the Israeli wells.

ID CARDS COMPULSORY

JERUSALEM — The Supreme Court of Israel has denied an appeal by 12 Druze residents of the Golan Heights against the issuing of Israeli ID cards to them.

The court backed the government's decision to issue the cards to the Druze, thus giving a boost to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights which belongs to Syria and which was occupied in the 1967 war.

The court ruled that there can be no exceptions to the regulations stipulating that Syrian Druze should carry Israeli IDs. It said the legal situation of the Druze residents is on a par with the rest of Israel.

COLLABORATION IN GAZA

GAZA - The Gaza municipal authorities are collaborating with the Israeli 'civil administration' in cracking down on violations of the region's building code. The municipality is coordinating its measures with the administration by notifying it of building violations. This follows the guidelines laid down by Israeli authorities to limit Arab building growth.

TROOPS IN

JERUSALEM Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has decided to deploy two new battalions of border police in the West Bank.

The troops, to be fully equipped, will be positioned shortly.

Arens' decision is seen as an implementation of recommendations made by Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levy.

May 23. 1983

ORDERS NISI

HEBRON - The military objections committee dealing with protests against land and property confiscations has issued a restraining order preventing the Israeli authorities from engaging in any construction or other activity, on land owned by villagers from Tafuah near Hebron.

The committee also issued a similiar restraining order preventing authorities from erecting any buildings on land owned by villagers of Fara'a and Ain Faris around Hebron which had been likewise confiscated.

The landowners had produced official "Tabu" documents attesting to their ownership of the 600 dunum farming land which had been confiscated by the Israeli government.

CALL TO ANNEX

JERUSALEM - Every Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank is a partial fulfillment of the prophecies of the ancient biblical prophets, according to Knesset member Haim Druckman.

Druckman says the settlements should be given the same status and consideration as any other Israeli town or city in "Eretz Israel" (the land of Israel).

CENSUS

JERUSALEM - Six thousand census takers began to collect information from residents in Israel, in the fourth census of housing and population.

The census will take place in East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights which were annexed by Israel, but will leave out Gaza and West Bank Arabs.

ECONOMY SKEWED

JENIN - The prices of vegetables sold in West Bank markets have continued to plummet, at times to one-fourth their seasonal price.

A truck-load of watermelon fetched only 500 Jordanian dinars in the Amman vegetable market, when the cost of transporting the produce from the West Bank to Jordan is 300 dinars.

Vegetable growers here are sounding increasingly pessimistic about future prospects.

VILLAGES ISOLATED

JERUSALEM - The residents of Qatana and Beit Anan villages near Ramallah have been cut off from the rest of the West Bank by road excavators who have torn up their main road.

ARMY CENTRE MOVES SOUTH

JERUSALEM - Israel is transporting its military industrial complex to the south of Beer Sheba at a cost of US$15 million.

The complex, housed in the central regions, will move out to its new location in the desert stretching from Beer Sheba to Yeroham

May 24 1983

LEAGUE CALLS FOR HELP

JERUSALEM- Forces of the occupation army raided the houses of a number of Arab residents in the villages of Jaba', Maysaloun and Sanour after hand to hand clashes between residents and Village Leaguers. Pictures of Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat were displayed in the villages.

DIRECT HITS

An Israeli military spokesman announced that an Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded in the Ansar strip in which the detention camp for Palestinian prisoners is located, east of Damour.

The spokesman said that the vehicle in which the two soldiers were travelling was hit by bazooka fire.

SETTLERS STONE HALHOUL

A young woman was injured in the leg and the windows of two houses in Halhoul were smashed from stones thrown by settlers. This followed an incident in which an Israeli Egged bus was pelted with stones on the way from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba settlement. Israeli daily *Maariv* reported that no one in the bus was hurt.

LABOUR STATISTICS

The general director of the employment ministry revealed during a symposium held by the Israeli workers union, the Histadrut, in Tel Aviv, that 75,000 Arabs from the occupied territories work inside Israel. Twenty-five thousand of them take salaries from the occupation's labour office, 12,000 work independently and 11,000 work illegally and thus have no social security.

STUDENTS AGAINST WAR

Israeli secondary school students in Tel Aviv have formed a new movement to oppose the Lebanese war, named "Until Here". These students will soon be recruited into army service and are refusing, as for now, to serve in Lebanon.

SETTLERS STEAL HARVEST

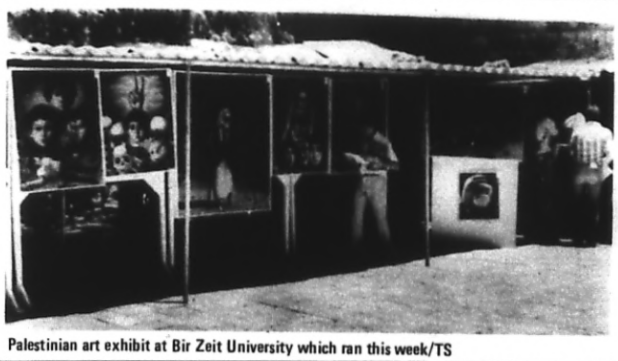
Israeli daily *Haaretz* reported that settlers from Shilo near Turmos Ayya stole the lentil and grain harvest and took it by car to their settlement. Farmers registered a complaint with the police.

SICK POWS RELEASED

SOUTH LEBANON- The Israeli forces released three Syrian prisoners from Ansar detention camp who are sick and whose state of health is said to be "grave." They were transferred to Syria across the Quneitra crossing point.

EXPENSIVE WAR

The Hebrew press said that Israeli finance ministry is currently studying the possibility of levying new taxes in order to cover the cost of keeping Israeli forces in Lebanon.



Palestinian art exhibit at Bir Zeit University which ran this week/TS

DRIVING THE OCCUPATION FORCES GUN-CRAZY

by Livia Rokach
Our Rome
Correspondent

A day like any other in Sidon. Friday, May 13, according to the calendar. As usual in the centre of town, traffic is chaotic at midmorning. Cars honk their way through the sticky dust betweeen fruit carts and market stalls surrounded by women and children doing the day's shopping. Vendors cry out the virtues of their merchandise. People come and go, apparently indifferent to the massive presence of military posts at street corners and in public squares, but on closer examination are wary and tense, making large detours to avoid passing them. One never knows...

11:30 am: Suddenly, as if at a sign from a magic wand, the noise dies down. In the strange silence, a rapid rattling of light machine guns. The explosion of hand grenades takes over. Within fractions of a second the place empties, shops close down. A central position of the occupation, set up one week ago, is being attacked. The attack lasts only a few minutes it is probably to test the forces present. An hour later life is back to normal for Sidon's citizens. Only the occupation forces are visibly more nervous.

16:30 pm: Again shots are heard in rapid bursts. This time an occupation forces mobile patrol is attacked near the "triangle" between the French nuns' convent, Fuad Shihab Street and the crossroads leading to Ein al-Hilweh camp. Later, eyewitnesses will recount that the shots, extremely accurate, seemed to come from everywhere and nowhere, it is impossible to identify the direction from which they came. Within minutes, a helicopter evacuates five bodies, either dead or wounded, to Israeli hospitals. The soldiers did not even have time to return fire. Sidon shuts itself behind closed screens, the empty streets are flooded with a mixture of prayer music songs and the clatter of news bulletins spat from radios.

21:30 pm: An explosion rocks the city. Two hundred meters away from the municipal council building "the Seray" in which the occupation military government is installed a truck with five soldiers is blown to pieces. Five corpses are strewn around, along and across the street, as another, empty border guard truck parked nearby catches fire and is being consumed. For the third time that day, no one has seen the attackers, no one was seen coming or running away...

By 22:00 pm Sidon is under siege. Reinforcements, with tanks and armoured cars, block all roads. The occupation forces have completely lost control of their nerves. Machine gun and light artillery fire are shooting hysterically in all directions. All buildings in the Seray area, from the regional offices of the government population registry to the Hariri building, over more than a square kilometer, are hit in blind fury. Hundreds of flares explode in the sky while troops armed to the teeth enter homes, round up innocent civilians from 13 years old up, proceed to arrest... By midnight a bulletin of the Lebanese National Resistance Front would announce the day's events, and describe the on-going repression in Sidon. The militants who performed the day s attacks, inflicting 10 either dead or wounded to the occupation forces, have all returned to their base safely.

Agreement or no agreement the resistance in occupied Lebanon goes on, and the quagmire for the occupation forces becomes deeper and stickier from day to day.

As happens every day, the occupation forces spokesman will confirm the next day, that "incidents" have taken place in Sidon, but will deny, or minimise, the casualties.

But the next day, after a sleepless night, it is all repeated. A bomb is discovered in the centre, near Ali building, and unleashes a new manhunt. Sidon's main street, betweeen the Hilton Cinema and Riad al-Solh Street, is closed and besieged, the houses searched one by one, the inhabitants arrested again and taken away for interrogation. At the same time trucks carrying sand bags and military equipment flow to the surroundings of the town's pines, at the northern entrance to Sidon, near the Awali Bridge, where fortified military positions are being prepared. Along the Damour Sidon road *inferno* is unleashed with thousands of cars, trucks and vehicles of all sorts blocked in a gigantic jam caused by massive searches. One by one, each flour sack and each vegetable or fruit case is examined at length, and of course, in vain. In the next few days, more occupation soldiers will be evacuated from South Lebanon by ambulances and helicopters to cemeteries and hospitals. On Friday, May 20, alone, three will be seriously wounded by a hand grenade thrown at their convoy, by an unseen hand, as it crosses Sidon. The fact, once more, would be reported by Lebanese police sources and eyewitnesses and denied by the official occupation spokesperson.

Thus, agreement or no agreement, the resistance in occupied Lebanon goes on, and the quagmire for the occupation forces, whether admitted or not, becomes deeper and stickier from day to day.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front began operations on September 20, 1982, four days after an appeal for action against the occupation was launched jointly by the generdl secretaries of the Lebanese Communist Party and the Lebanese Organisation for Communist Action (OACL). Between that date and March 13, 1983, 83 operations were claimed by the Front, including an attack on the occupation headquarters in Sidon, an attack on Saad Haddad s radio station, and scores of ambushes. In addition, a large number of shops and offices belonging to Lebanese importers of Israeli products were bombed and suffered serious damage. According to UNIFIL and other impartial western sources the figures given by the resistance front are precise, and casualties caused to the occupation forces run into the hundreds.

On March 18, the resistance in the south entered a new phase with the Shi'ite population joining in, no more on individual or local or isolated group bases but on the basis of mass adherence. Both Amal militants and those of the pro-Iranian Shi'ite organisation joined the Front in droves, following the arrest of Sheikh Ragheb Harb, who had repeatedly refused to collaborate with the occupation authorities. The general strike which followed, accompanied by sit-ins in mosques and demonstrations in Jibchit and its surroundings, lasted for two full weeks, until the release of the religious leader on April 3. This, observers say, marked a heightening of the collective awareness and also an extension of the resistance operations on the territorial level, especially in the west Beqa'a. In fact, during those two weeks, the demonstrations and solidarity actions would reach national dimensions, receive the support of political and religious leaders, and spark the renewal of support for the first time of militant political activities also in Beirut, despite the mass repression by the Lebanese army. At the same time, the Druze resistance in the Shouf mountains also intensifies, and the Phalangist militias are being pushed out of all the areas they penetrated in the wake of, and under the protection of, invasion troops. The constitution of a joint front by the previously rival factions headed by the Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Jumblatt and the reactionary tribal leader Amir Majid Arsalan, led to the crucial battle of Aley and the liberation of practically the entire Druze Mountains from the Phalangists. Since the Shi'ite upsurge was crowned with success, the episodes of resistance have multiplied throughout the occupation areas. Western observers have been reporting extreme and growing nervousness of the occupation troops, who regularly move on the roads they consider "insecure" ie. most roads. They fire in front of them and in all directions to deter eventual attackers, causing casualties only to civilian travellers and passers-by but with no results as far as ambushes and mines are concerned. Italian journalists have reported resistance actions which have caused up to 34 casualties to the occupation forces on certain days.

PALESTINIANS IN LEBANON

Hostages of Beirut and Jerusalem

Leaflets distributed in Sabra-Shatila "promise the mopping up" of the presence of all Palestinians from "sacred Lebanese soil."

by Livia Rokach

ROME May 24 A bomb planted by a Phalangist commando last night destroyed a garage in Sabra camp, south Beirut, killing one person and wounding two. The attack took place in the French-controlled sector, where the ill-famed foreign legion troops were replaced, last week, by the Mitterand government. It occurred at a moment in which terror in the Palestinian camps which has never ceased since the Sabra and Shatila massacres is reaching a new phase. In fact, last week, immediately following the signature of the US-sponsored accords in which the Lebanese government committed itself to the Israelis to consider "null and void" the 1969 Cairo agreements which for 14 years regulated the Palestinian presence in Lebanon - Labour Minister Hamdan Qassem Mroue' issued decree No. 289, under which no "foreigner" may obtain a work permit in Lebanon in any capacity whatsoever.

The decree lists dozens of occupations, from all categories of public administration officials to messenger boys, manual workers, shopkeepers peddlers and money exchangers covering practically every possible activity. All these are to be denied to foreigners, and employers face severe punishment for violating the decree.

On Thursday May 19, UNRWA General Director Olof Rydbeck left Beirut after a press conference in which he harshly denounced both the Gemayel regime and the Israeli occupation regime, announcing that under present conditions UNRWA cannot assume responsibility for either the safety of or the assistance to the civilian Palestinian camp populations in Beirut and Sidon, "where an escalation of acts of violence, intimidation and repression is under way." Notwithstanding repeated demands, Rydbeck said, the UN agency has not been able to obtain the slightest guarantee for either the safety of or the assistance to these populations.

Following the signature of the accords, and in view of the subsequent moves of the Lebanese government, it is quite clear that the Palestinian populations in Lebanon are at present nothing more than hostages in the hands of Beirut and Jerusalem. Their fate will be decided by the success or failure of pressures for the withdrawal of the PLO forces from the Beqa'a and north Lebanon and for the "mopping up" of the "sacred Lebanese soil" from the presence of all Palestinians as "promised" in the leaflet distributed in Sabra and Shatila, last week. A which point, the thousands of prisoners a al-Ansar, Nabatyeh, and other known anc unknown concentration camps under Israeli Phalangist and Lebanese army and *surete* guard may be massacred in all tranquillity.

In view of this gruesome perspective, media operators and human rights activists are understandably shocked not only by the ongoing lack of reaction by Palestinian policymakers, but at the shameless statements of official PLO representatives in some countries, and envoys to international conferences (such as the one held in Cyprus two weeks ago) according to which news of persecutions of the Palestinians in Beirut is "highly exaggerated."